

July 1, 1915

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# Leslie's

Illustrated Weekly Newspaper

Established in 1855



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Drawn by E. Flohri

Humanity's  
Sentinel

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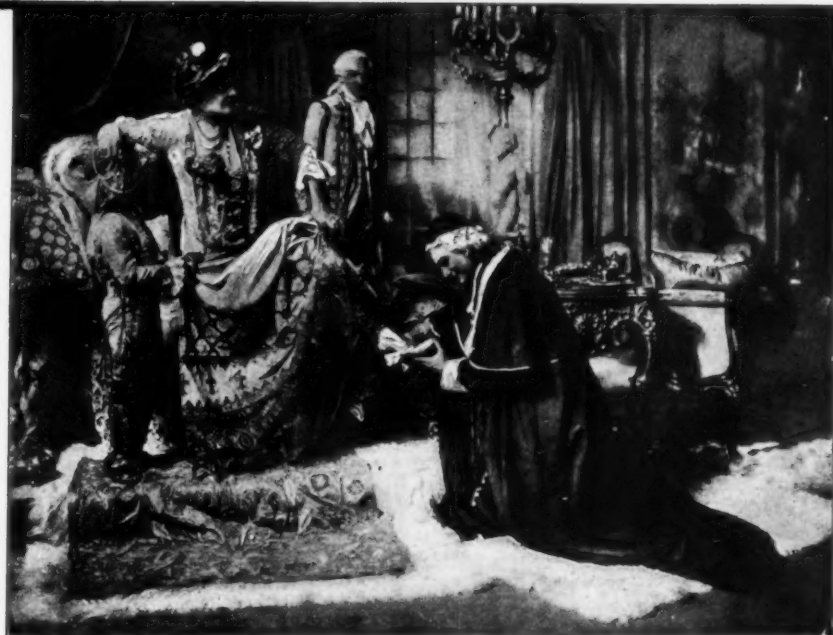


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# Leslie's

Illustrated Weekly Newspaper

THE OLDEST ILLUSTRATED WEEKLY NEWSPAPER IN THE UNITED STATES  
ESTABLISHED DECEMBER 13, 1855

Edited by JOHN A. SLEICHER

"In God We Trust"

CXXI

Thursday, July 1, 1915

No. 3121

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# Russian Forces Driven from Galicia



COSSACKS ENTERING THE CAPTURED FORTRESS OF PREZMYSL

The Russians were unable to hold the fortress against the formidable army of Germans and Austrians, and after its fall were forced back day by day until they had evacuated Galicia, which they had invaded early in the war. Shortage of ammunition is blamed for their disas-

trous defeats. They did not yield without desperate fighting and the slaughter on both sides was terrible. It is alleged that the Germans withdrew half of their forces along the French frontier to make the drive against the Russian lines in Galicia.

KURAKOVA



PRISONERS CAPTURED IN THE CARPATHIANS

After the Russians took Przemyśl they organized a strenuous late winter campaign against the Austrians in the Carpathian mountain passes, with the object of forcing their way into Hungary. For a time they were successful and took great numbers of prisoners. When the Ger-

mans came to the aid of the Austrians the tide turned and the Russians were driven back all along the line. At the end of June speculation was rife as to the ability of the Russians to recover from their terrific defeats.

KURAKOVA



# War on Two Fronts in Europe



RUSSIAN REGIMENT STORMING THE STRONGHOLD OF JOSEPOVO

Drawn by the *Leslie-Graphic* artist J. Wladimiroff, this striking picture shows an actual incident of the bitter fighting between Russians and Austrians. The 146th Tsaritsinsky regiment forced itself through barbed wire entanglements and swept up a steep slope in the face of a

terrible rifle fire, only to encounter great barricades of logs and rocks so placed that they could be cut loose to slide down the embankment like avalanches. Hundreds of men were crushed, but the regiment swept on to the top and captured the fort.



RETURN OF VICTORIOUS FRENCH TROOPS FROM A HARD-FOUGHT BATTLE

War Artist Paul Thiriat saw a regiment of French infantry returning from a fight in the Bois d'Ailly, near St. Mihiel, where they had taken some German trenches, and was so impressed with their victorious bearing that he made a drawing of the inspiring scene. The men had been

on the firing line for several days and their last 12 hours had been continuous fighting. They were on their way to their cantonments to enjoy a well-earned rest. After a battle the men are given several days rest when it is possible to do so.

# Leslie's Illustrated Weekly Newspaper

New York, July 1, 1915

## EDITORIAL

*Let the Thinking People Rule*

### Thou SHALT Not Kill!

**T**HE world-wide war that blazed up so furiously overnight is costing the contesting nations \$1,000 with every tick of the clock, or nearly \$4,000,000 an hour. Precious lives are sacrificed, homes bereft and children orphaned.

Why this awful waste? It is the natural result of man's passion for power. The world's fiercest war burst forth when civilization was boasting of its progress, when the new-born century was acclaiming its achievements, its advanced civilization and its earnest purpose to elevate all mankind.

It came when all the world pretended to be worshipping at the shrine of the Temple of Peace at The Hague, when Liberty was proclaiming its greatest triumphs and Education its beneficent influence upon the masses.

Yet we see the great Christian nations of the world at each other's throats. The cry of blood is in the air. Murder is on human lips. Must these nations go on with this awful conflict until it ends in starvation, exhaustion and extinction? God forbid!

Why the world's most brutal and tremendous war at such a time? Charge it directly to man's unreason, credulity, envy, avarice and greed. Charge it to those who have sown the seeds of discord with prodigal hand. What a harvest of weeds we are reaping!

Aside from the passion for power and the jealousies of rival rulers seeking to encompass the world with their might, there must be among the masses some state of mind that makes them yield readily to the warlike demands of their superiors.

The people have been taught in this generation on street corners, in legislative halls and on some forums that the masses are yoked to cruel toil by heartless task-masters, that religion is hypocrisy, that the strong man's hand is against the weak, that wealth is unfairly distributed, that Society owes to every one a living and if he does not get it, he can take it by force.

Monstrous doctrines! Rooted and established in this frame of mind, is it surprising that millions gladly sprang to arms when selfish rulers, quick to sense the feverish condition of the public pulse, drew the sword and bade the slaughter begin, without a thought of arbitration or a desire for peace?

As they have sowed, so must they reap. Bombs may fly, shrapnel mangle and bayonets stab, yet the divine commandment still stands inflexible, unchanged and unchangeable, "Thou shalt not kill."

### The Shining Light of Reason

**O**UR trust-busting contemporary, the New York World, says: "The officials of the Department of Justice have reason to be dismayed by the refusal of the Supreme Court of the United States to review the judgment of the Circuit Court of Appeals in the case of the National Cash Register Company." On the contrary, the Department of Justice should be delighted with this fortunate conclusion of an unfortunate litigation.

Attorney General Wickersham, during the Taft administration, instituted a suit against the above company. He insisted that he had one of the strongest cases ever brought under the Sherman Anti-Trust Law. The courts found it the weakest. No one was complaining against the company excepting the Attorney General and his associate trust-busters, the yellow journalists and muck-rakers. The dismissal of this suit is a triumph for the government, for the latter represents the people and the people are no longer in sympathy with attacks on business because it has grown big. The verdict of our greatest court in the Cash Register case is a triumph for prosperity too.

Nothing has been more wholesome and inspiring to business men and workingmen since the crusade of the trust-busters began, a quarter of a century ago, than the recent unanimous decision of Judge Buffington and his associates in favor of the Steel Corporation, now followed by the decision of the Supreme Court in the Cash Register case. Some of the strongest and truest friends of the administration are advising that no appeal be taken from the decision in the Steel Corporation matter.

At this critical moment, it is of far greater importance to the welfare of the people that business, big and little, should have encouragement. We are reaching out for the trade of South America. The war has suddenly opened magnificent opportunities for "war orders" from

### The Great Obstacle to Progress

By Dr. JOHN GRIER HIBBEN, President of Princeton University

**I**T would be well for us to recognize and confess that the great obstacle to the progress of our people in the development of national vigor and rectitude is the growth of a selfish individualism which has no thought for the common good and the public weal. No nation has ever been conquered by a foe from without unless there has been developed some inherent weakness within. If we can withstand the dangers of peace we need never fear the danger of war.

all Europe. The American dollar has become the standard of value. It is the one dollar of the world that is worth one hundred cents in gold everywhere. This indicates that we must not only furnish munitions of war for the fighting nations, but that we may be called upon to subscribe to the heavy war loans impending abroad.

The greatest drawback to our prosperity has been the busting and smashing of business, of railroads, and capital by cheap, selfish demagogues appealing to the basest passions of a credulous people. President Wilson has declared that the warfare on business must cease. Let the mandate go forth from the White House to the office of the Attorney General and let the administration call off the dogs of war who have been barking and snapping at the heels of big business too long.

Capital has been driven into retirement and prosperity halted on every side. The basest accusations have been made with unjustified brutality against some of our greatest industrial corporations. They have been prosecuted in the bitterest spirit and with relentless hand. Hundreds of thousands of dollars have been spent for services of spies and informers, many of whom proved to be unworthy of belief.

Every big business has been put under suspicion and every captain of industry threatened with jail. Not because the people complained, not because prices of commodities were increased, for they have been lessened wherever and whenever big business has been given full opportunity to install methods of efficiency and economy. The attacks on business did not come from the people, but from politicians seeking to beguile the voter. A more destructive policy was never pursued in any country.

While other nations were encouraging big business, and honoring captains of industry, broadening out their trade and taking away our markets, we were seeking to break down enterprise and to exile our captains of industry. After twenty-five years of this kind of folly, the people who were promised a lower cost of living, higher wages and greater prosperity, have awakened to the deception the demagogues have practised upon them and are turning their hands against their betrayers.

The Light of Reason which illumines the highest court of our land is the Light of American Prosperity.

### The New Fourth

**E**NOUGH powder is being consumed on the other side of the water without wasting any here on a Fourth of July celebration. Thanks to the spread of the Safe and Sane Fourth idea the past few years, the old-fashioned celebration with the indiscriminate use of fire-crackers and other explosives entailing scores of deaths and hundreds of injuries is rapidly becoming a thing of the past. The country is now prepared to go a step further and make the birthday of the nation the occasion to instruct the immigrant in the principles of liberty and democracy for which America stands. Some of the European nations have the idea that this country is a vast conglomerate of people from all corners of the earth and that we lack, therefore, national ideals, national unity, national loyalty.

In his book—"The American Japanese Problem"—Dr. Sidney L. Gulick proposes that the most fitting celebration of the Fourth of July as the Nation's Birthday is to make it also the Citizen's Birthday, that on this day citizenship be given to aliens, and that those born in this country be formally admitted to citizenship on the Fourth nearest their twenty-first birthday. Properly carried out, this would call for processions, orations welcoming to citizenship, responses and oaths of allegiance to the Stars and Stripes in every community. In a modified form more than fifty cities have planned to carry out this idea. They will call the day Americanization Day, and will make it an occasion of welcome to all those within their gates who have come from other lands with different ideals of liberty. America opens its doors of opportunity to the peoples of all nations. Is it too much to ask that those who enjoy the benefits that America offers should drop the hyphen and give undivided loyalty to the land of their adoption?

### The Plain Truth

**U**NCLE SAM! In Baltimore, eighty-five men and women employed to guard and to keep clean the Federal buildings were laid off recently for eight days because the Treasury Department at Washington was confronted by a deficiency of \$65,000. To meet the exigency, it was decided to furlough without pay nearly 5,000 employees of public buildings, including janitors, scrub women and laborers. Commenting on this fact, the *Transmitter*, the bright little house organ published by the Chesapeake & Potomac Telephone Company of Baltimore, asks these few pertinent questions: "Shall we condemn a government? No; that isn't our province. Shall we criticize a political party? No. Shall we hark back to the wise old saying about saving at the spigot and wasting at the bung hole? What need? Perhaps it is enough just to ask: 'Is this the way political management works?'"

**O**PPORTUNITY! Those pessimists who assert that the day of great opportunity in this country has passed away should consider the career of the well-known captain of industry whose company has just increased its capital stock from \$2,000,000 to \$100,000,000 and declared a stock dividend of \$48,000,000. In 1891 there was a mechanic in Detroit with apparently no better prospects of advancement than any of his fellows in that calling. But he sought for opportunity and found it. He devised a gasoline engine, and later completed his first automobile, making nearly every part of it with his own hands. Now he and his partners are millionaires several times over, with the best of chances of increasing their riches indefinitely. There is no better proof than this incident affords of the fact that opportunity exists to-day in this country even more abundantly than in the past, for every one who will seize it. For such the bread line and bundle day and pensions for the unemployed have no allurements.

**W**ONDERFUL! It is a fact of much social and political significance that every day in the United States 31,000,000 persons ride on the railroads and 50,000,000 talk over the telephone. This freedom and frequency of intercourse and intercommunication between all parts of the country tends to make the people mutually well acquainted and unifies them. The telephone, that distinctively American creation, has perhaps more influence in this way than any other institution, since by its means men at a distance may speak to each other as if face to face. In an address before the Business Men's League of St. Louis, Vice-President Kingsbury, of the American Telephone and Telegraph Company, expressed the opinion that if Europe had been settled as America was, and at a time when the railroads, the telegraph, the telephone and the electric light were developed and pushed forward, Europe would to-day have been a homogeneous country with a common tongue and a common ruler—the people; and that the present gigantic war would never have broken out. This is a wonderful conjecture and it is altogether probable. Certainly American public service corporations (now representing an investment of \$28,000,000,000) have been so effective in building up our own country in prosperity that they deserve the fairest consideration.

**C**OMPLIMENTS! "LESLIE'S WEEKLY is the most widely read illustrated weekly in the United States," says the Greensboro, N. C., *Record*, and the Fort Worth, Texas, *Star* says that "LESLIE'S in the Export Promotion Bureau, conducted regularly along practical lines and on reliable information, is doing a splendid service for the country's export trade." It is the purpose of this publication to continue to be, as it has been for over half a century, the great illustrated weekly newspaper of our time. An evidence of this fact was the publication, a week after the Indianapolis automobile race, of a double page of illustrations with the story of that notable event. The president of a prominent corporation in Detroit, referring to this exploit, writes: "I want to compliment you on the extraordinary progressiveness in the production of Ralph De Palma's picture. You are right up to the minute. I want to compliment LESLIE'S at all times on the policy pursued toward business." The head of a large enterprise at Battle Creek, in renewing his subscription, writes: "The wholesome editorial material you furnish alone is worth more than the price of the subscription, and it is a hopeful sign that a paper furnishing the material you do has been able to hold its list up to the 2,000,000 readers' mark." The secretary of a milling company at Constantine, Mich., says: "I like LESLIE'S and do not want to be without it," and the head of a prominent lumber concern at Dallas, Texas, says: "Your editorial on Pauperism was read with keen interest. If there is one thing that should be inculcated into the minds of the growing generation, it is Thrift and its handmaid Economy. I am proud that we have one great paper which hasn't absorbed the methods of trickster politicians in attempting to exaggerate the misdeeds of any of our corporations and continually playing upon the prejudices of the people."



# The Trend of Public Opinion

By CHARLTON BATES STRAYER

## Preparedness a Duty

WHEN the little Republic of Switzerland and the little Kingdom of Holland saw that Belgium had been invaded they began immediately to mobilize their troops and to guard their frontiers. This was taken to mean, not that they had any intention of entering the war, but that they were determined to preserve their rights as neutrals. The United States, greatest of neutral powers, having assumed leadership in demanding of the belligerents that they respect the time-honored rights of neutrals, is yet in many respects less prepared to demand enforcement of these rights than Holland or Switzerland. All the speeches at the conference of the National Security League, held recently in New York City, were aimed to rouse the public and eventually Congress to the necessity of overcoming the defects in every branch of the national defence. Five former cabinet members qualified as "expert witnesses" concerning our unpreparedness. George von L. Meyer, Secretary of the Navy under President Taft, stated that only 21 of our 35 battleships are in commission and ready for an emergency, that we lack battle cruisers, scout cruisers, aeroplanes and armed airships, that our submarine fleet is in a critical condition, and that there are 70 vessels which require a long overhauling and which therefore could not be called upon in an emergency. Gen. Luke E. Wright, Secretary of War under President Roosevelt, declared our regular army should be increased at least twofold and a better national guard system inaugurated, which would provide at least 400,000 trained militia as a first line of defence. Ex-Secretaries of War Dickinson and Stimson and ex-Attorney-General Bonaparte all pleaded that the shortage in guns, ammunition and in all other necessary material be brought up as soon as possible to the minimum suggested by our military advisers. "The main danger of war to-day," said Mr. Stimson, "lies in the fact that we have so acted in the past as to give good reason for believing that we do not really mean to protect our rights. The surest way to get into a fight is to use strong language and then to stand with your hands in your pockets."

## Moving Toward Peace

PRESIDENT WILSON took occasion recently to deny that the United States, alone of all the neutrals, has been discouraging the inauguration of plans to bring peace to embattled Europe. There are members of the Cabinet who believe that the time to renew the offer of mediation to the European nations is near at hand. The opportunity may be found in the present negotiations with Germany over the *Lusitania*. The President's offer of the services of the United States as an intermediary between Germany and other belligerents was an entering wedge. Plans are being considered for the calling of a conference of neutral nations some time in the near future, to remain in session continuously, working meanwhile to induce the belligerent nations to partici-

pate, or, failing in this, to consider definite peace proposals which would be submitted. The President himself has had this plan in mind for some time. Among the proposals for securing the future peace of the world, none is more significant than the plan outlined by Ex-President Taft at the League of Peace conference in Philadelphia, and afterward adopted by the conference. The League would include all the stronger powers, and calls for the creation of an impartial court to which all questions arising between the members of the League would be submitted. If the court finds a case justiciable, i. e., capable of being decided on principles of international law and equity, it would decide it. If it proves to be a non-justiciable question, the court would refer it to a commission of conciliation to investigate, hear argument and recommend a compromise.

## Comments on the Note

THE critical and disdainful attitude of the German press toward the United States has undergone a marked change since the publication of President Wilson's second note on submarine warfare. The rumor that the German Government has put a curb on the press has created a feeling of optimism at Washington. The Berlin *Lokal-Anzeiger* says, "The colored reports spread by our enemies are not borne out by the text, which contains no trace of an ultimatum," while the *Vossische Zeitung* declares that "its honorable and carefully weighed tone will help to clear up the existing situation." The *Vorwärts* heartily endorses the utterances of Eugen Zimmerman in the *Lokal-Anzeiger*, particularly his point of view that there are no Germans who want war with the United States. A portion of the British press applauds President Wilson's firmness, while others consider the note too mild. The *Daily News* says the closing sentence demanding assurances from the German Government that American lives and American ships be safeguarded is the "language of menace," and the *Daily Express* speaks of it as "virtually an ultimatum." On the other hand, the *Times* sees in the note the "chance for procrastination" and the *Daily Chronicle* says the note "gives Germany every opportunity of saving her face if she desires to do so." The German press in the United States looks upon the tone of the note as "friendly," and wonders why Bryan objected to it.

## Bryan's Coup Falls Flat

SINCE his resignation as Secretary of State, William J. Bryan has issued a daily proclamation to the public, but has failed to gain the approval of anything but a small minority of the press or public. His appeal to German-Americans to help maintain peace between this country and Germany was very coolly received by the German papers here. The *New York Herald* said of it: "The arguments which Mr. Bryan dishes up will not be agreed to by most citizens of German descent." His declaration that the second note to Germany

had been modified, but not sufficiently to permit of his signing it, has not been supported by any details. His much-heralded plans for establishing universal peace have elicited only pitying derision. He has wholly failed to justify in the public mind his desertion of his post at a critical time, and most newspapers, while expressing hearty satisfaction that he is out of the cabinet at last, rather unreasonably find fault with the manner of his going, as of a good deed ill done. Henry Watterson, the veteran editor of the *Louisville Courier Journal*, calls his conduct "treachery unspeakable." The *New York World* says: "Bryan publicly betrayed him (the President) at a time when the President's political opponents were upholding his hands." The most effective comment was made by the *Atlanta Constitution* when it announced that it would print no more of Mr. Bryan's effusions on the ground that he had become a public nuisance.

In Germany the press was puzzled by Bryan's act. He was there supposed to be pro-ally because he has a son-in-law in the British army. At first it was disposed to consider that he had experienced a change of heart, but the *Vossische Zeitung*, in a two-column article headed "Bryan's Ambition and Egotism," reached the conclusion that Bryan is getting in line for a presidential candidacy on a platform of peace and prohibition and is making a play for the German votes that his prohibition ideas have alienated.

## Firmer Policy in Mexico

EVIDENCE that President Wilson means to back his warning to Mexico by action if necessary is found in his sending Admiral Howard with the cruiser *Colorado* to Tabari Bay, south of Guaymas, to cooperate with the *Raleigh* and *New Orleans* in landing a force of marines, if necessary, to protect 75 American colonists reported to be in danger from hostile Indians. Governor Maytorena and General Villa have been notified that their failure to protect these people means the landing of an expedition to rescue them. In the larger question of establishing peace in Mexico little has been accomplished. Villa, who has been badly defeated in the recent fighting, has telegraphed a proposition for a conference to Carranza, to which no reply has been made. Villa's cause, which declined after his crushing defeat at Leon, gained a little prestige from the capture of Saltillo and Monterey. The reported death of General Obregon from wounds received at Leon proved to be a canard, but he lost his right arm and will, of a necessity, be for some time out of active service. Zapata's occupation of Mexico City is drawing to an end. The Constitutionalist forces are advancing in strength and Carranza may soon be in a position to move his capital from the lighthouse at Vera Cruz to the National Palace in Mexico. He is making an effort to secure recognition from the United States as the legal head of the Mexican government, and professes to be willing to resign as soon as a president can be elected.

# Watching the Nation's Business

By THOMAS F. LOGAN, LESLIE'S WEEKLY Bureau, Washington, D. C.

## Bryan's Motive

SINCE William Jennings Bryan resigned from the Cabinet, there has been considerable speculation as to his motive. William Pitt Kellogg, a veteran statesman of Washington, advances the unusual theory that the break between the President and the former Secretary of State was a political maneuver, designed in the interest of Mr. Wilson. He argues that Bryan signed the first note to Germany, which was sharp and to the point. Then Bryan's influence resulted in a modification of the second note. According to Mr. Kellogg, who is the only living presidential elector of 1860, the year that Lincoln became President, the purpose of Bryan in resigning and appealing to the country for a complete surrender was to make the second note to Germany seem stronger than it really was in fact. "Nearly everybody," said Mr. Kellogg, "was with the President in any proper effort he might make to maintain peace. The danger was that there would be a turning of public opinion against the Administration's course following the issuance of the second note, with its apparently more moderate and peaceful language. But Mr. Bryan, by his resignation and by his statements, prepared the country so that there was no such emergency."

## Mr. Wilson's Veiled Reply

THE keenest politicians in Washington agree that Secretary Bryan had been waiting for a long time for a good opportunity to leave the Cabinet. He has been three times a defeated nominee for the Presidency. He was a candidate, under cover, for the nomination at the Baltimore convention when his plan to play Champ Clark against Woodrow Wilson, and vice versa, failed to work out as he had expected, and Wilson won. It is scarcely human for a man to run three times for the Presidency and give up all ambition for the office after he has brought about the election of another man of his own party. President Wilson, of course, has not impugned the motives of his former Secretary of State, although they had a difference over the prohibition question long before the international dispute arose. But the President is shrewd enough to know that he will have to encounter Bryan's criticisms; that the prohibition advocates and hosts of Bryan followers will keep prodding the Commoner to become a candidate for the Presidency in 1916; and that the

political break between Taft and Roosevelt will be duplicated between Wilson and Bryan. Just now, however, the President is too deeply burdened with international diplomacy to give much thought to Bryan's future political moves. Nevertheless, consciously or unconsciously, the President in his flag day address made a very effective answer to Bryan's attacks on the Administration policy when he said that it was the duty of public officials to follow certain principles for which the founders of the government laid down their lives. He said that "we look to the noisy places, where men are talking in the market places," instead of "attuning our ears to that voiceless mass of men who merely go about their daily tasks." It was his own desire, he said, to take his inspiration from "the great multitude of unknown men; from the men whose names are never in the headlines of the newspapers." He spoke of the "dictates of humanity and liberty," indicating he would draw his inspiration from the people and not from Mr. Bryan.

## The Sherman Anti-Trust Law

OFFICIALS of the Department of Justice, as a result of the decision of the Supreme Court of the United States, denying the government's application for a writ of certiorari which would have reopened the case against the officials of the National Cash Register Company, have about come to the conclusion that there is little use in further harassing big business corporations. Suit was brought against John H. Patterson, president of the Cash Register Company, and a score of other officials under the criminal sections of the Sherman law. The Federal District court of Ohio convicted the defendants. The Circuit Court of Appeals overturned the verdict of the lower court. The Department of Justice tried to get the case before the Supreme Court by applying for a writ of certiorari. The Supreme Court denied the application. Now the Attorney-General and his assistants have little hope of overturning the decisions against the government in the cases of the United States Steel Corporation, the so-called Shipping Trust, and the United Shoe Machinery Company. Public sentiment sustains the dismissal of the suits. Consideration is being given by the Administration, however, to a plan for an increase in the powers of the Federal Trade Commission.

## O'Shaughnessey to the Front

NELSON O'SHAUGHNESSEY, who was chargé d'affaires at the American Embassy in Mexico during the Huerta régime, has been recalled from Vienna, where lately he had been Secretary of the Embassy. It has been suggested that President Wilson may send him to Mexico again. No better move could be made. O'Shaughnessey knows Mexico and the Mexicans know and admire him. They admire his courage and his sagacity. He is the type of diplomat that brings credit to the United States. If he should return to Mexico he might not succeed in bringing about a compromise among the various factions, but at least practical means to that end would be adopted. Certainly common sense would seem to prompt the selection of a trained diplomat rather than "special envoys" whose chief stock in trade is theoretical diplomacy. The Administration should avail itself of the experience of O'Shaughnessey, in Mexico, and of the statesmanship of Elihu Root, Philander C. Knox and Richard Olney in the European situation, rather than that of a Texas banker. Mr. House may be a good business man and an intimate of the President, but this does not credential him as a diplomat of the first rank.

## Note to England Pressed by South

WITH the immediate strain lifted so far as the negotiations with Germany are concerned, the British situation looms up as distinctly interesting. It is intimated unofficially from London that a flat refusal to accept the American contentions with regard to restraints upon shipping may be expected in the near future. The British foreign office, it is reported, plans to use the existing billion-dollar trade balance as proof of its contention that the trade of the United States is not suffering as a result of the war. The fact that certain very influential English newspapers are urging that an embargo be placed by Great Britain on all cotton exportations from the United States to neutral Europe on the ground that eventually it will find its way to Germany for use in the manufacture of munitions is causing intense irritation in the South. Pressure for the immediate forwarding of a sharp note is being exerted upon the President, who, however, wishes to wait until the negotiations with Germany have been disposed of.

# German Bombs Dropped on London

By JAMES H. HARE, Special War Photographer for LESLIE'S

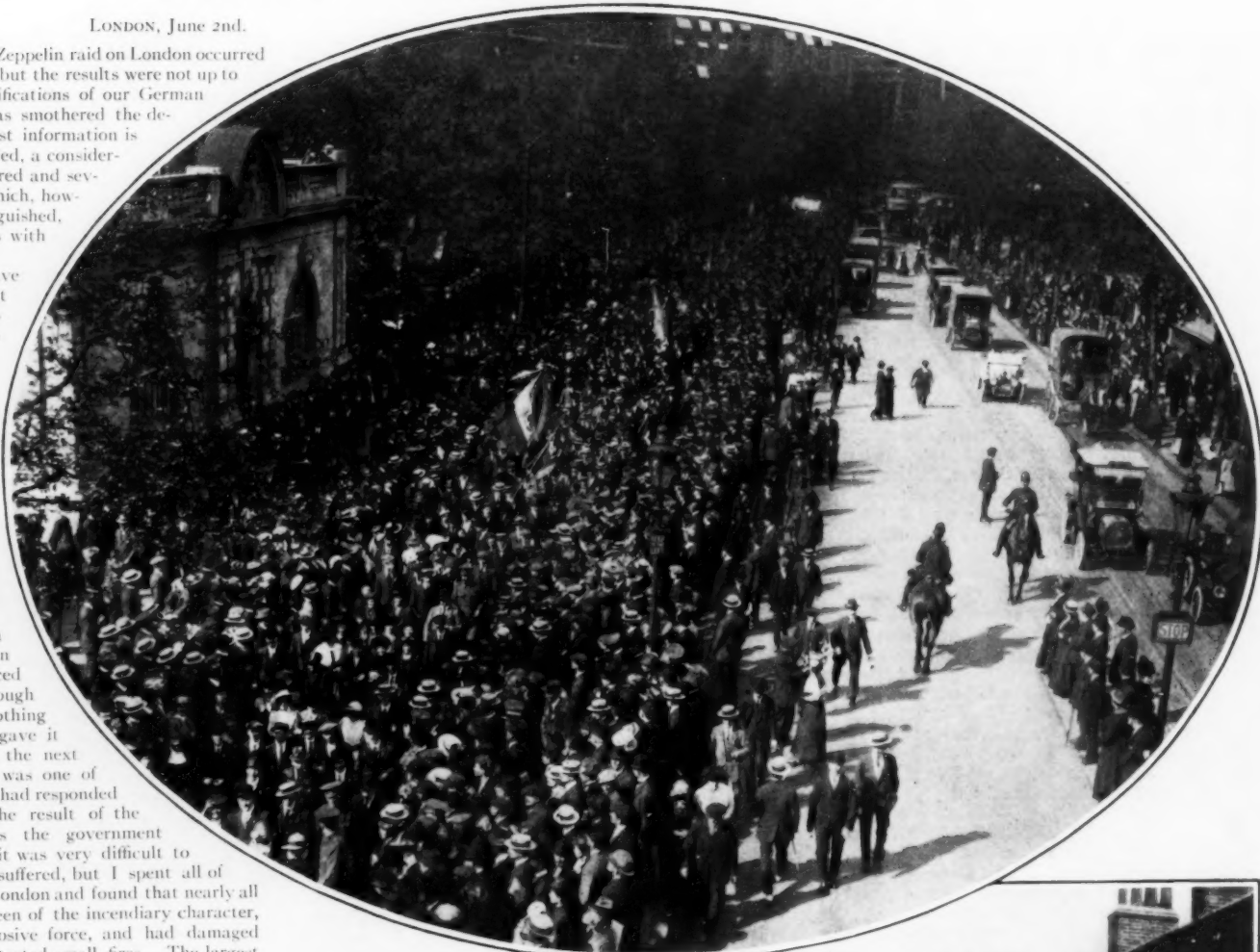
LONDON, June 2nd.

THE long expected Zeppelin raid on London occurred on schedule time, but the results were not up to the advance specifications of our German friends. The war office has smothered the details, as usual, but the best information is that four people were killed, a considerable number slightly injured and several small fires started, which, however, were promptly extinguished, in most cases by citizens with buckets of water.

For weeks rumors have been in circulation that London was to be bombarded from the air on June 1st. These seem to have been traced to a responsible Englishman who was notified in a roundabout way by a German official, who had been his intimate friend in times of peace, to get his wife and family out of London before June 1st.

The night of May 31st I attended a theatrical performance in London and about 11:30 was on the way to my suburban home by train when I noticed a fire brigade rattling through the streets. There was nothing unusual about this and I gave it no further thought, but the next morning I learned that it was one of the many companies that had responded to alarms turned in as the result of the aerial bombardment. As the government had suppressed all details it was very difficult to locate the places that had suffered, but I spent all of yesterday chasing about London and found that nearly all the bombs dropped had been of the incendiary character, with not very much explosive force, and had damaged a number of places and started small fires. The largest number seemed to have been dropped on the Whitechapel district. In Christian Street, which is populated almost entirely by Russian Jews, many of whom speak no English, I found considerable excitement but could see very little evidence of damage. The recruiting officers, however, were on the job and were using the incident as a text for their appeals to able-bodied men to enlist. As had happened in other places that have been raided by German airships, the women and children suffered most. London is expecting another and bigger raid, but there is not the slightest evidence of a scare. Everybody considers that the Zeppelins have been greatly overrated.

Last week we had the Italian demonstrations, which were very impressive. The Italians of London were certainly rejoiced that Italy had joined with the Allies and thousands of men are leaving to take their place in the



ITALIANS PARADE IN LONDON

The great procession passing Buckingham Water Gate on its way to the Italian Embassy, where the Ambassador made an address from a balcony. The Italian population of London is large, and showed the greatest enthusiasm over the declaration of war against Austria.

Italian army. The Italians' parade to the embassy was a tremendous affair and the delegation that headed it was addressed by the ambassador from a balcony. I have rarely seen a more impressive parade, and the Italians' enthusiasm certainly ought to stimulate recruiting amongst the British. There is no scarcity of able-bodied young men in England and the war office ought to be able to get the 300,000 addi-



WHERE A GERMAN BOMB DROPPED

Christian Street, Whitechapel, where Mr. Hare was told that two persons were killed by a bomb from the Zeppelin raid of May 31st. The Press Bureau suppressed all details. While the excited crowds talked of the bombardment a recruiting sergeant attracted a group of men (shown in the distance in the picture) and tried to get enlistments.



ITALIAN AMBASSADOR MAKING HIS ADDRESS TO HIS COUNTRYMEN IN LONDON

At the embassy, Grosvenor Square, the great Italian procession halted to voice its enthusiasm for the war and to listen to a speech from the Italian ambassador. Men, women and children took part in the demonstration. The flags of the Irredente provinces, Trieste, Istria, Dalmatia and Lussinpiccolo were carried along with the Italian flag.

tional volunteers very quickly. However, there is increasing talk about conscription and many people seem to think it offers the best solution to what must be admitted to be a very vexatious problem.

The shortage of ammunition continues to be widely discussed, but my own idea is that this matter is now well in hand and that the British armies will not again be handicapped by a scarcity of shells. The manufacture of munitions seems to be coming along well in spite of the collapse of the anti-drink movement. It takes all the skill in diplomacy of the government to deal with the labor unions, which do not intend that any of their prerogatives shall be sacrificed.



# War Scenes Pictured by the Camera



CHURCH AT CRAONNE, FRANCE, AFTER BOMBARDMENT

This town is just on the edge of the French lines and is frequently under German artillery fire. As usual the beautiful old church has suffered most and is now an unpicturesque ruin. This photograph was sent to LESLIE'S by a soldier of the Foreign Legion, who has been on duty in the vicinity of Craonne for months.



SOUP BY THE  
WAYSIDE

French soldiers making a hasty meal by the side of a road in Northern France. This photograph was made by an officer in the French Army. The French continue their policy of "nibbling" at the German lines with success. The concentration of German forces against the Russians has made it impossible for the Kaiser to take the offensive against the Allies in the West. When the Russian campaign comes to a close huge masses of troops may be thrown against the French and British.



WOUNDED  
FRENCH  
PRISONERS

Scene from a prison camp in Germany, where wounded prisoners of war have been mustered for an inspection by a captured French surgeon. Surgeons, as officers of the Red Cross corps, are under the protection of the Geneva convention, and when captured are allowed to continue their professional duties among their fellow prisoners. In the field it is the duty of surgeons to care for friend and foe alike.



RUSSIAN OFFICERS ASKING FOR INFORMATION FROM CAPTURED AUSTRIANS

While much has been said about the immense numbers of Russian soldiers captured by the Germans, the fact that the Russians have taken prisoner a host of Austrians is passed over. Petrograd claims up-

wards of 500,000 Austrian and Hungarian prisoners. These are confined in prison camps in the interior of Russia and in Siberia. Germany and Austria claim to hold more than 1,250,000 Russian prisoners

# Drafting the Landsturm

By FRITZ ARNO WAGNER, Special Correspondent for LESLIE'S

"YOU have received a letter—a *Heeressache*," said the waiter of the hotel to me over the 'phone. "Send it up right away." I replied, and a few minutes later I was opening the green envelope, bearing in red letters the word *Heeressache*, which means army matters, and which contained an order for the Landsturmmann Wagner, Volunteer a-D, to report Saturday morning at 7 o'clock, bringing food for one day. It was then 10 o'clock in the morning of Friday, and at 7 the next morning I was to be before the recruiting commission. There was indeed no time to say "good-bye" to parents and relatives who were living far from Berlin, but whether I would or no I had to obey.

That afternoon I spent in saying good-bye to Berlin friends, and when I returned home at night tired from the many visits, I found a number of parcels containing socks, mufflers, sausages, in short all those little things that a

own." With this introduction we forgot, little by little, that we were going to be soldiers and started in a most interesting conversation. Divided joy is double joy, and divided pain is but half pain. A few minutes before 7 we reached the *Bezirkskommando* and looked for section Wilmersdorf to which we belonged. About a thousand people were present, 500 of them being men who were under orders to report for military service and the rest were relatives, most of them women.

At 7 sharp (punctuality is the first duty of the Prussian soldier) the sergeant appeared. He had gray hair and was shaved like an American—a good sign, I thought. After every name had been called he cleared his throat and in most distinguished, educated German (he was



**ELEPHANTS ARE MOBILIZED**  
A number from Hagenbeck's and other zoos were put to work in German military transport service early in the war.



**GERMAN TROOPS IN A VILLAGE IN NORTHERN FRANCE PREPARING TO BIVOUAC**

One of the penalties that France paid for being insufficiently prepared for war was the loss of the northern part of the country, where many of her iron and coal mines are and where many of her greatest factories have been established. The Germans were able to occupy this rich district early in the war and are still holding it and utilizing both its industrial and agricultural riches for the German government. The German soldiers are billeted on the inhabitants, who are paid in script that must be redeemed by the French municipalities.

soldier needs. They were presents from friends. How dear of those friends! They had sent enough food for me to live on for a whole week.

Although this was not the first time that I had been called upon to face problematical experiences, the summons, which was wholly unexpected, rendered me somewhat nervous. Earnestly as I would sleep it would not come to me that night and at 5 o'clock I left my bed, not sure I would sleep in one on the next night. Perhaps I might find Morpheus more kind while reposing on a sack of straw.

At half past six I started for the subway station. It was foggy and raining at intervals, so the morning did not look very promising. In a carton I carried the presents from my friends and a few small personal belongings and food. This carton is furnished by the government for the purpose of sending home the recruits' civilian clothes.

The subway was crowded. The early laborers were on their way to their daily tasks. Opposite me was a big fellow who carried a parcel like mine and I noticed that his eyes were red from weeping. Undoubtedly a family father who had found it hard to leave the wife and children when the dread summons came. While I looked at him he looked at me and gradually a smile overspread his face. I had guessed that he was going to the same destination as myself and it was true. "I suppose we are comrades," he said, "because you carry a parcel like my

an actor as I afterwards learned) began: "Gentlemen, I am sorry to say that you must say good-bye for a long time. You will soon be facing the enemy. At noon you will be sent with the train from the Schlesischer Bahnhof to the Fortress Custrin, and there once in your uniforms you will leave for Russia, doing trench work and serving as reserves for the pioneers."

Before he had finished this speech, my stout friend of the subway had dropped his parcel in the mud, and the greater number of the women were weeping copiously, in which they were joined by several of the men who already saw themselves on the bayonets of the Russians. At that unhappy moment Jupiter Pluvius seemed to sympathize with these poor Landsturmmen and their families, and in token of his good will undertook to pour out his entire stock of rain. The corporal, the true Prussian type, with blonde, dressed moustaches pointing up to his blue-gray-eyes, made his appearance. He ordered us to fall in by fours and started to march us through the Tempelhoferfeld where the mud was up to our ankles. The women naturally accompanied us. Most of the men were married and from 25 to 30 years old. All classes were represented. The rain continued and the paper round our parcels became water soaked and started to break. The socks that our kind friends had so amply provided us were wet long before we had put them on. The Schlesischer Bahnhof, our destination, was at the opposite side of Berlin, so that we had to walk across the whole town.

Although we presented not at all an unusual spectacle many people looked at us from the windows and it seemed to us that they showed great sympathy, perhaps because it was raining. From some of the windows girls and women threw out flowers and the bachelors amongst us thanked them with smiles and daring looks. We had reached the center of Berlin about 10 o'clock in the morning, which is the busy hour in that section of the city, and the greater part of us started singing "*In der Heimat, da gib's ein Wiedersehen*." The song does not explain whether *Heimat* means earthly home or heaven, so everyone was at liberty to interpret it after the manner of his own mind. Nature did not favor me with a pretty voice so I refrained from singing—and anyhow I did not feel very much like bursting into song at that time. My big friend of the subway, however, took heart from the singing and his melancholy air of the morning quite vanished. He confided to me that he

was glad his frau was not with him. I was glad when we reached the station.

The corporal commanded a halt, and inside the black hall we dropped to the floor, wet to the bone. We had still one hour's time in which those whose relatives were present could say their final farewells. We were entering on a new period of our lives, and it might well be the last one. At the end of the hour, which to me was rendered eternal by the heart-breaking scenes around me, the sergeant appeared, accompanied by a surgeon. "The whole class proceed to the vacant place before the station," was the command. None of us had any idea of what was going on. Landsturmmen, women and all, marched to the courtyard, where the men were separated from the others and ordered to form in two long lines. The sergeant explained to us that all who were not well or had any trouble since the last examination should go upstairs to a room in the station. As I had been discharged from a cavalry regiment on account of a serious accident a few months before, I was sent upstairs and with me went the big Landsturmmann.

Before us were a number who hoped to be excused from military service because of disabilities. One after another they passed before the x-ray eyes of the surgeon. His comical remarks amused us all. One poor fellow said he could not walk very well. "We will send you to the trenches in a train, that will suit you," responded the surgeon, and there was nothing more to be said. Another one claimed that he had great trouble in walking up stairs. "We are fighting on the ground," said the surgeon. A third one pretended that on damp, rainy days he could not hear very well. "So," said the surgeon, "we will give you a job around the big howitzer. It speaks loudly enough." Still another said that he could not see very well with one eye. "You could recognize a Frenchman, could you not?" "Certainly," was the recruit's answer. "That is all that is necessary." My big friend pleaded heart trouble. Carefully the surgeon looked him over and really discovered a nervous heart trouble. "Your heart is too small in proportion to your body," the surgeon remarked. "You can go now but we will take you the next time." My friend could have embraced the surgeon. Then it was my turn. On explaining to the doctor the accident I had suffered, he examined me and said that I should have a few more weeks' repose, after which they might need me. Still others were waiting for the examination, and without doubt there were some of them who did not have the health of athletes, but out of 500 men who were called in our draft only 7 were excused for physical disability.

My big friend and I were very happy to be free, even temporarily and we left the station with our *Waffenbruder*, whose fate had been accomplished. In a week they would be trench makers. When they were safely entrained the engine pushed the cars out of the station to the song of "*Leb wohl mein liebes Heimatland*." The women were waving their handkerchiefs and crying as if they were already sure that their husbands would not come back. My new friend and I watched until the last car had disappeared. The next time it will be our turn!



**WOOL WEEK IN GERMANY**

The careful system of utilizing everything, so characteristic of the German government, called forth a "wool week" during which all the people were urged to contribute such woolen articles as they could spare. Schoolboys were utilized to collect these gifts and take them to receiving stations established by the government.



# People Talked About



**PRETTY BRYN MAWR GRADUATE**

Miss Helen Bradford, president of the Bryn Mawr class of 1915, as she appeared on Commencement Day, June 3d. She was one of the most beautiful girls of the class and very popular.



**HONOR CADET AT WEST POINT**

William E. Covell had the highest standing of the 164 cadets who were graduated from West Point June 12th. He was appointed from Washington, D. C. All the members of the class will be commissioned as second lieutenants in the army except Cadet Ver. appointed from the Philippines, who will enter the Philippine Scouts. The graduates were given leave of absence until October.



**CHANCELLOR DAY HONORED**

The Trustees of Syracuse University conferred upon Chancellor James R. Day the degree of L. H. D. (Doctor of Humanities) in recognition of his splendid work in building up the university and his distinction in educational and religious fields. This honor surprised its recipient, who had prepared to confer honorary degrees on six persons. The trustees took the seventh honor into their own hands.



**INDIAN GIRL STUDIES FOR BUSINESS CAREER**

Miss Agnes Cecelia Wright, a Chippewa girl from Minnesota, is in Washington, D. C., taking a course at a business college. She wants to fit herself for a position in the government civil service. In addition to her scholastic accomplishments Miss Wright is a clever musician. After her graduation from the agency school she was commissioned to transcribe the tribal records because of her excellent penmanship. Her mother lives on the reservation and does not speak English.



**NAILING UP A HORSESHOE FOR LUCK**

Mrs. William J. Baxter, wife of the naval architect in charge of the construction of the big naval supply ship No. 1, the keel of which was laid in the Charlestown navy yard recently. With her is Commandant William R. Rush, of the navy yard. The ship will be the largest of its kind in the navy, and the laying of the keel was attended by appropriate ceremonies.



**GRADUATES OF THE COLLEGE OF HAWAII**

Tomoso Imai, Miss Alice Ball and Yakichi Kutsunai constituted the fourth graduation class of the College of Hawaii. The first and last named are Japanese, while Miss Ball is of Caucasian-Hawaiian parentage. The college is the youngest of the Federal land grant colleges, but it is growing rapidly, and it is hoped that it will develop into a university. It specializes in sugar technology.



**HE RAISED THE F-4**

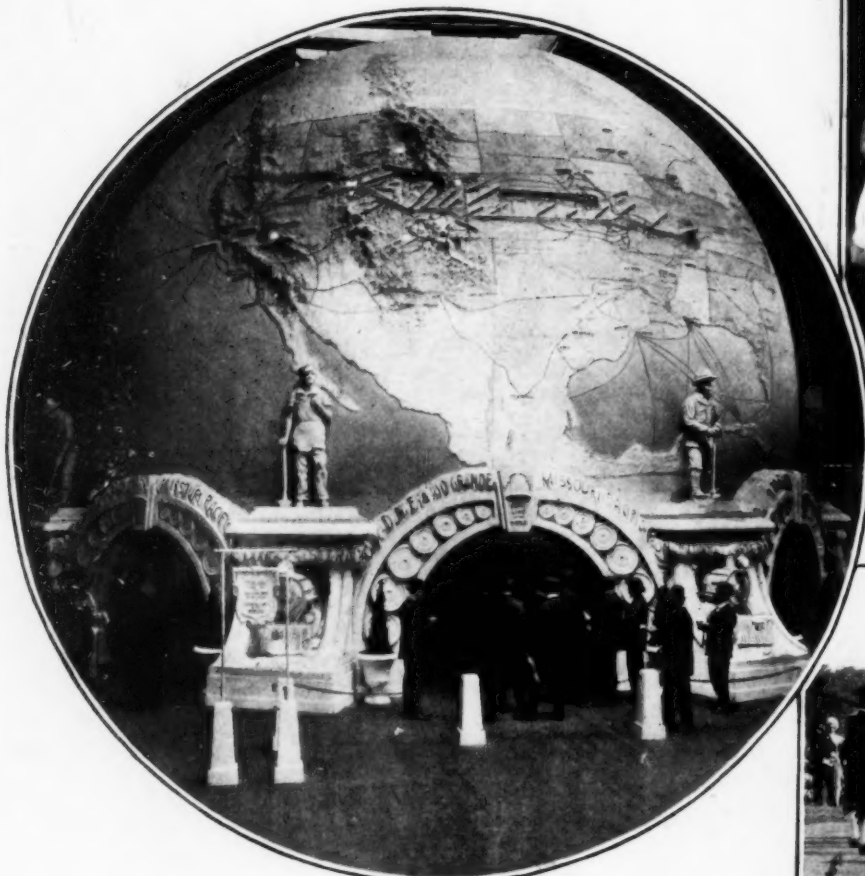
Naval Constructor J. A. Furer directed the raising of U. S. submarine F-4 in Honolulu harbor. When 50 feet below the surface divers wanted to remove the crew's bodies, but had to wait until the craft was at the surface.

# Pictorial Digest of the World's News



PORTLAND'S BRILLIANT ROSE FESTIVAL

Portland, Ore., has a Rose Festival every year, but this year's event was marked by unusual brilliancy. Among the many events was a dance before the Queen of the Festival, in which many small schoolgirls did themselves proud. The festival attracts many visitors from a distance.



SHOWING THE WORLD TO EXPOSITION VISITORS

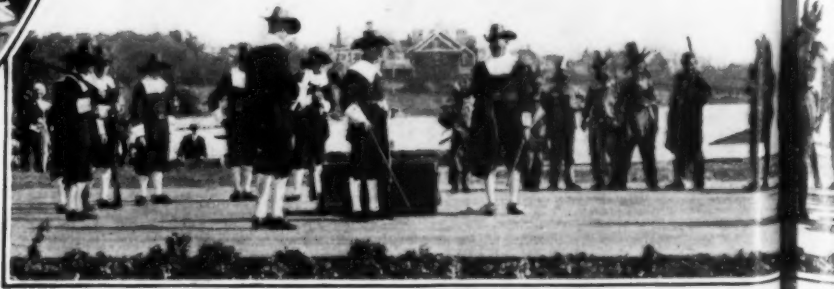
Many visitors to the Panama-Pacific Exposition say that the Denver & Rio Grande Railroad has the most interesting display in the Transportation Palace. It consists of a great globe showing the route of the Missouri Pacific-Iron Mountain, Denver & Rio Grande and Western Pacific lines from St. Louis to San Francisco. The globe is 51 feet in diameter and is beautifully and appropriately mounted.



A KINDERGARTEN BAND THAT MADE A GOOD IMPRESSION

Charlotte, Mich., is justly proud of a kindergarten band that has played in public several times and made a good impression. It was organized through the efforts of Mrs. C. H. Carrick, head of the Eaton County Normal school.

Not all the children's shoes, teething toys and playthings are of the same kind.



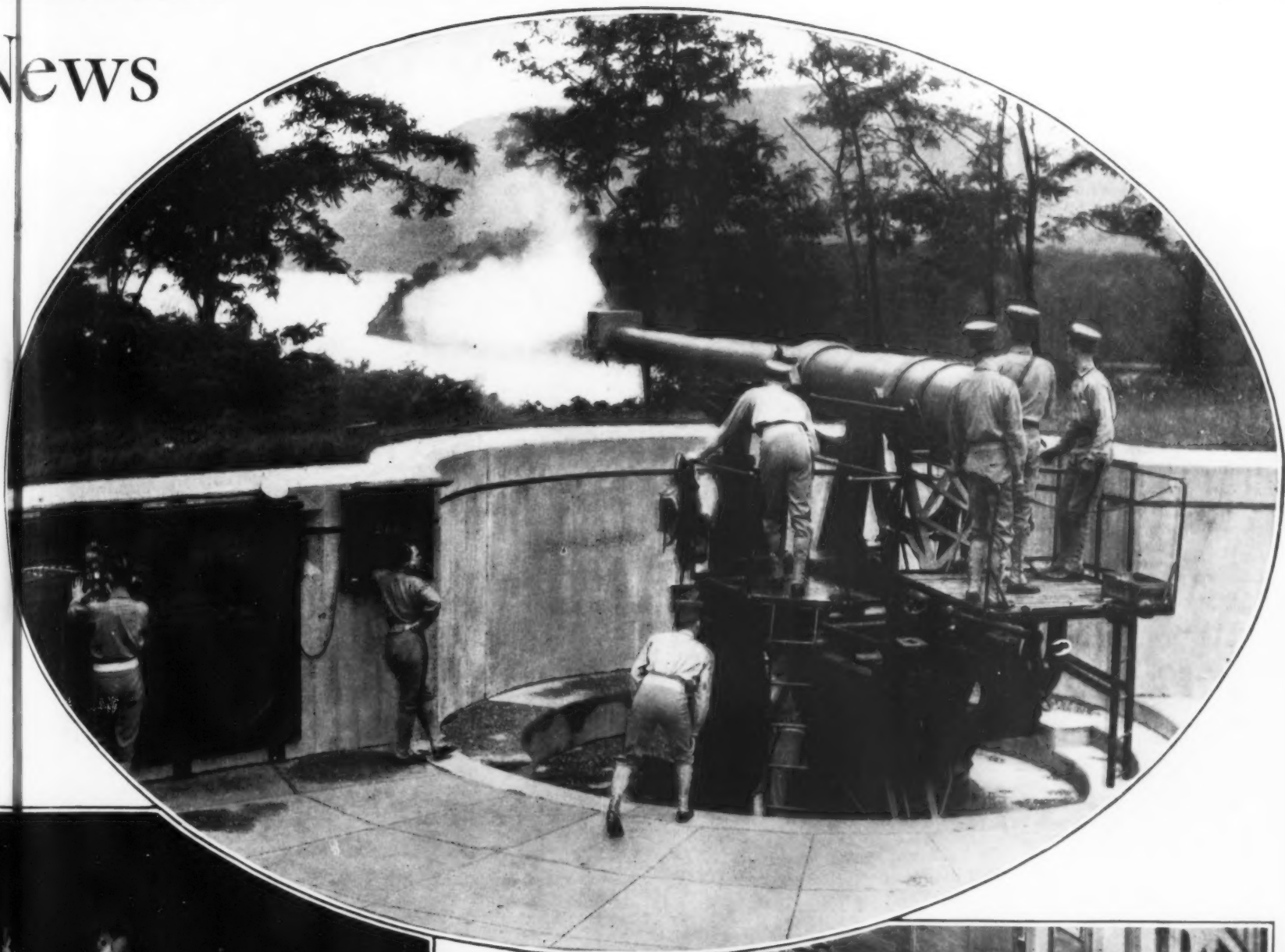
LONG ISLAND SETTLERS BARTERING WITH THE INDIANS

This is not a fanciful drawing of some centuries-old incident but a photograph of a scene in the historical pageant with which Southampton, L. I., celebrated the 275th anniversary of the settlement.

many visitors to the pageant.



# News



OFFICERS  
UNDERWOOD & UNDERWOOD  
TARGET PRACTICE AT WEST POINT

Cadets of the class of 1915 handling the six inch gun, just before being graduated. The practical training of the cadets is very severe and thorough, and the boys are required to qualify at big-gun practice, whether they are destined for the artillery branch or not. Graduates with the highest markings become engineers, those next in standing enter the artillery and the cavalry gets third choice. All the others are commissioned in the infantry.



UP-TO-DATE NEWSPAPER APPRECIATES THE VALUE OF PICTURES

The *Pontograph*, the leading daily paper of Bloomington, Ill., maintains a picture gallery on the outside wall of its building, for the benefit of the public. Pictures of the war and other events are taken from illustrated papers, such as *LES LIEUX*, and posted where they are easily seen from the street. People inspect the display at all hours.



T MARSHALL MUSIC

ot all the instruments are conventional, and yet despite the use of horse-shoes, triangles, toy drums the tots produce notes that are really harmonious and pleasing. To belong to the band is a high honor for a kindergartner.



I THE PAST OF LONG AGO

ersary of settlement. The celebration lasted several days and attracted visitors from all over the country. It is one of the most fashionable towns of the island.



VICE PRESIDENT MARSHALL AN HONORARY CADET

Culver Military Academy recently invited the Vice President to address the cadets and to attend the annual alumni banquet at Culver Lake, Ind. After the address he was voted an honorary membership in the Alumni Association. Mr. Marshall is an advocate

of peace but smilingly accepted the military honor given him. Culver is one of the best military academies in the country, and the alumni association, of which M. D. Campbell is president, has over 2,000 members.

# Has Bryan Stepped into Oblivion?

By HON. CHAUNCEY M. DEPEW

FOR the two years and a half during which Mr. Bryan held the office of Secretary of State at Washington, our Government showed itself singularly indifferent to the rights of American citizens in foreign countries and, in a way, hostile to their moving into other lands and establishing themselves there in business. What little encouragement had been given to these enterprising Americans by previous administrations was contemptuously styled "dollar diplomacy."

I had a friend who 25 years ago went to Mexico as the manager of an industrial enterprise. This was not a concession from the Mexican Government involving any privileges which any other man, Mexican or of any other nationality, might not have undertaken, if willing to risk his money, give to it his time and business talent, and take the chances of competition. It was helpful to American industries in the factory products which the business required. My friend has been fairly successful; Mexico has become his home and that of his children; all his interests of every kind have been built up and established there. He was lawfully in Mexico under our treaties. Every such American is an advance agent and permanent factor in the encouragement and expansion of American trade in foreign lands. If there were enough such citizens properly protected by our Government and encouraged as the citizens and subjects of other governments are, we would have what the German Emperor calls "a place in the sun" where now we do not cause a shadow.

When the revolution broke out in Mexico my friend received some protection at first from the Government of Huerta, the only semblance of government Mexico has had since Madero. A bandit chief called on him one day and said: "My forces extend all over the territory occupied by your plants. We are here, there and everywhere; we can destroy your property; we are fighting Huerta and therefore we are the allies of the United States, but we have to be supported. A monthly sum and your extended lines are safe." The sum named was very moderate because, the bandit chief said, "we are practically in alliance and fighting your battles, so I am treating you much better than I am the big French mine near here, because under the Monroe Doctrine the United States will not permit France to interfere, and so I am taking the whole of their output."

Another bandit came who drove out this one and the American manager, who left his assistant, a Mexican, in charge. The second bandit demanded \$500 the first day, \$1,000 the second and \$2,000 the third, and, this not forthcoming immediately, escorted the manager to the cemetery, placed him against a tombstone and shot him. The American manager, my friend, went to the American Embassy, who told him that all that could be done for him by the American government, his own government, was to give a ticket home to the United States for himself and family. He had no home in the United States nor any occupation with which to support his family. He had been absent a quarter of a century. Another American who was formerly an engineer in our railway service called on me and said that with a German engineer he had been in the service of a big mining company in Mexico. They had each accumulated about \$15,000 worth of property. Their property had been taken from them and they had fled with their families from the City of Mexico. Each appealed for help to his embassy. The American was informed that nothing could be done for him except to give him transportation to the United States; the German Embassy recovered damages for the German.

I do not want to do any injustice, but I have been told by several who have appealed to the State Department, and whose cases were somewhat similar, that they had been received coldly and practically informed that the place for an American was in his own country and that when he

went to a foreign country and established himself there in business he did so at his own risk. Unless the old Roman doctrine becomes the established rule of the United States, and unless the American flag means as much to the American citizen who is doing business in foreign countries as the British or the German flag does to the subjects of those countries in foreign lands, our congresses and conventions with the representatives of those countries for the purpose of promoting trade and intercommunication have no practical value, but are only interesting and en-



WILLIAM J. BRYAN

Until June 9th Secretary of State. His resignation caused a political sensation, but the support of the public has been given unmistakably to the President, at whom the resignation was aimed. Mr. Wilson has refrained from any comment on the affair, or any reply to the numerous manifestos issued by the former secretary.

tertaining opportunities for exhibition of the rainbow and Aurora Borealis of international oratory.

We have had in my time two resignations of Cabinet Secretaries, each of them very dramatic and sensational at the time. Salmon P. Chase was Secretary of the Treasury when he resigned from Lincoln's cabinet. The position of Secretary of the Treasury was then quite the most important on account of our financial troubles. I was in Washington at the time, being there on official business connected with my position as Secretary of State of New York. I was a devoted and enthusiastic friend of Secretary of State Seward and so knew much of what was going on in the inner confidences of the Cabinet.

There was an intense antagonism between Seward and Chase. Chase had been conspiring for over two years to prevent Lincoln's renomination and secure the nomination for himself. For that purpose he had placed himself at the head of the ultra-radical element of the party. Mr. Lincoln knew perfectly every move Chase was making and the hollowness of his professions of loyalty. Notwithstanding this, when Chase had resigned before because Lincoln had refused to do as he had advised, Mr. Lincoln declined to accept his resignation and modified his policy, which was largely political as to appointments, to gratify Chase; but when Chase, with a great flourish of trumpets

and a spectacular appeal to the country, sent in his second resignation, to his amazement and disgust Mr. Lincoln accepted it. The country rallied behind Lincoln and, except that in his magnanimity and great-heartedness, Mr. Lincoln made Salmon P. Chase Chief Justice of the Supreme Court of the United States, Mr. Chase would have dropped out of sight.

The second resignation was that of James G. Blaine from the cabinet of President Harrison. I was intimate with Mr. Blaine and very fond of him. Though he was at the head of Mr. Harrison's cabinet, he permitted himself to be put forward in the Republican National Convention as a candidate against his chief. Mr. Blaine was at the time a very sick man. The sunstroke which nearly ended his life some years before had created mental conditions which at times impaired his sagacity and will power. Mr. Harrison had asked me to be his convention and floor manager at Minneapolis, where the convention met. I called upon Blaine, told him the President's request, and said to him: "My friendship with you is such that I will not take this place or assume this responsibility without your consent." He said: "You have my entire approval; under no circumstances will I be a candidate; my health is such I could not survive the campaign." Of course he resigned immediately after Mr. Harrison's renomination and died in a few months. Mr. Harrison offered me his place which I felt compelled to decline.

Now comes the resignation of Mr. Bryan. When one has reached my time of life and been active in affairs from the time he reached his majority, precedent and historical parallels greatly interest him. In the Mexican war, in the War between the States, in the Spanish war, the actions and sentiments of the people have always been the same. They rally around their President. They do this without regard to party affiliations or approval or disapproval of his other policies, measures and administrative acts.

The President represents for the time being the honor and integrity, the rights and safety of the country. The people trust him absolutely on this question of the war and rally with unanimity and patriotic ardor to his support. They brush aside with impatience and anger any effort, even from their greatest idol, which they think may embarrass him. I remember as if it were yesterday when Horatio Seymour, one of the ablest and most brilliant statesmen of his period, who had carried the State of New York and been elected Governor, declared against Lincoln's emancipation proclamation and other drastic movements to prosecute the war. Governor Seymour believed the policies of Lincoln subversive of the Constitution, of the reserved rights of the states and the liberty of the individual. He was defeated for Governor and subsequently for President. The views which he advocated had been the doctrines taught him by a Democratic father and which had practically governed the country almost since its organization. But in the minds of the people they were obstructions to what they believed to be the President's purpose—the preservation of the Union, and all else was nothing when there was danger to "union and liberty, one and inseparable now and forever."

So now when American ships have been torpedoed and sunk, and American men, women and children rightfully and lawfully on the ocean have been killed—the reasons given at length by Mr. Bryan for his resignation have no weight. They are carefully but regretfully read. Peace platitudes, side-stepping the facts, other possible considerations, near or remote, do not for a moment obscure or divert American opinion. It goes directly to the mark like a bullet from the rifle of a frontiersman of the Revolution.

The President has stated the American position and the American demand, and impatient of argument or delay the people solidly support the President.

## How Bryan Lost \$50,000

THE sudden resignation of William Jennings Bryan from President Wilson's cabinet has excited renewed public interest in his record. As a result of this LESLIE'S has been requested to reprint the facts concerning a peculiar episode in the ex-Secretary of State's career. This was his involvement in the "Bennett will case," which drew down on him much caustic criticism. In 1908 Prof. James Melvin Lee was deputed by this paper to make a careful, thorough and impartial investigation of the then widely talked about affair. Prof. Lee did so and contributed a series of articles on the subject to the columns of LESLIE'S. From these we glean the following story:

Mr. Philo S. Bennett of New Haven, Conn., who began life as a poor, illiterate tinsmith and afterwards became a successful business man, died in 1903, leaving a fair fortune. He had been an enthusiastic follower of Mr. Bryan in the free silver cause, and he was a kind-hearted man and easily influenced. He left a will, which had been drawn by Mr. Bryan at the Bryan home in Lincoln, Neb., and typewritten by Mrs. Bryan. Among the bequests in the will were gifts of \$20,000 to Mr. Bryan and \$10,000 to Mrs. Bryan to be used for educational purposes, and \$1500 for the erection of a library on the site of Mr. Bryan's birthplace, at Salem, Ill. These items were never objected to by any of the other legatees. But a clause in the will gave Mrs. Bennett \$50,000 in trust for purposes set forth in a sealed letter which was to be opened and read by Mrs. Bennett alone. This letter directed her to pay Mr. Bryan the \$50,000! The letter

was so framed that if Mr. Bryan should decline the money, he could distribute it for educational purposes.

Mrs. Bennett was unaware, until after his death, of her husband's intention to give the sum in question to Mr. Bryan. She and the other heirs contested this part of the will, and Mr. Bryan, whose offer to compromise was rejected, lost the big legacy. Judge Cleveland, before whom the contest occurred, decided that the letter was not sufficiently identified as part of the will. Mr. Bryan was roundly criticised at the time because he had drawn a will in which he was named as executor and in which he was both an open and a secret beneficiary. In some States his act would have been illegal and it was regarded generally as unprofessional. As a matter of fairness, Mr. Bryan was given an opportunity by LESLIE'S to state his own side of the matter, and he did so in a letter to the editor.

In this communication Mr. Bryan said that Mr. Bennett had been his close friend, was worth at least \$300,000 and had no children. He called at Mr. Bryan's home and asked the latter to assist in drawing the will. Mr. Bennett set aside \$100,000 for Mrs. Bennett and made bequests to relatives, leaving about \$100,000 to be disposed of. Part of this was devised to persons and institutions in Mr. Bennett's home city. There was then left \$81,500 of which \$31,500 was devoted to the educational and library purposes already mentioned. "The remaining \$50,000," Mr. Bryan continued, "he desired to bequeath to me, one half to me personally and the other half to members of my

family. The bequest was intended to enable me to carry on the work in which he was, like myself, deeply interested." Mr. Bryan stated that at his suggestion Mr. Bennett gave this sum to Mrs. Bennett in trust and told her in a sealed letter what he wanted done with it. The issue in the contest was, Mr. Bryan declared, whether the sealed letter was sufficiently described in the will. If the \$50,000 had been left to Mr. Bryan without conditions, he said, he would have refused to enter into contest for it, but as he had agreed to distribute it in case he did not himself accept it, he felt under a moral obligation to realize Mr. Bennett's desire. In the event of a decision in his favor, he averred, the money would not have been accepted by him against the opposition of Mrs. Bennett. He asserted that he had served as executor without pay and had spent money and time in trying to carry out Mr. Bennett's wishes and had been subjected to the malicious misrepresentations of political opponents. "And yet," he remarked, "as it is one of the few instances in which I have been called upon to prove my fidelity to a friend at a cost to myself, I cannot regret that experience."

Mr. Bryan's defense of his conduct did not disarm his critics. The New York Times, one of the leading Democratic papers of the country, made a typical expression of the sentiment of the press. While it acquitted Mr. Bryan of exercising undue influence in the technical sense, it emphasized his want of delicacy in the entire transaction. That judgment stands in most quarters to-day.



# A Lesson to be Learned from Germany

By THOMAS F. LOGAN



CREATED BY THE NITROGEN INDUSTRY  
The town of Saaheim, Norway, has grown to a population of 7,000 in five years, as the result of the establishment of a plant there for the production of nitrogen from the air.

IF Germany had not developed her water power, with a view to obtaining nitrates from the air, the European war would be over today and Germany would be a wrecked nation. Three very large factories, operated economically by water power, are now turning out sufficient nitrates for the manufacture of all the explosives needed by Germany to carry on the war. If Germany had not developed her water power, she would have been dependent on the supply of nitrogen obtainable from the deposits of sodium nitrate in Chili. This supply has been cut off from Germany by the blockade established by Great Britain.

More and more, the wars of modern times are found to depend on the supply of ammunition. If the United States had to go to war today, she would find herself in an uncomfortable position, owing to the fact that there are no nitrate factories in the United States. The nearest one is in Canada.

The principal supply of nitrates for the United States comes from Chili. Owing to the difficulty of getting these deposits to the United States, the Du Ponts have just announced that they are going to start a steamship line of their own to that country in order to ship the deposits of sodium nitrate which they themselves own. Without these nitrates, they can't make powder. If it is difficult to get the nitrates now, what would it be in case of war with a foreign country?

The only way the valuable nitrates can be taken from the air is by the development of cheap water power. In no other way can the nitrates be captured on a cost basis that makes their sale commercially possible. Importation from Chili last year was valued at \$21,000,000. It would require the development of 1,200,000 horsepower in the United States to make the nitrogen equivalent to that imported from Chili.

The richest of the Chilean nitrate deposits will be exhausted within 20 years. The industrial world knows this and is looking ahead to the development of water-power sites for the fixation of nitrogen from the atmosphere. Eighty per cent. of the atmosphere is nitrogen and there

is a sufficient amount over one square mile of the earth's surface to supply the world at its present rate of consumption for 50 years.

Nitrogen is the necessary basis of all explosives. Up to a few years ago the United States had no reserve supply. A statement of the gravity of the situation was made to the Military Committees of the House and Senate by



WATER POWER BEING DEVELOPED  
The Great Falls of the Missouri, in Montana, is not under Federal control, and is being developed by private capital.

General Crozier. So alarming was this statement that it has always been kept confidential. It resulted in provision being made for the erection of storehouses and the accumulation of a supply of sodium nitrate from Chili. The ultimate intention is to secure a store of 65,000,000 pounds. The present accumulation is about 50,000,000 pounds. The Army and Navy use about 7,000,000 pounds of sodium nitrate annually in target practice, saluting, etc. On a war basis, our present reserve of nitrogen would last only a few months.

The small-arms ammunition on hand amounts to 200,000,000 rounds. The average shoot by infantrymen in battle is 50 rounds per day. With 500,000 men actually on the fighting line, our small-arms reserve would last 24 days. The allowance of ammunition for coast defense is sufficient to fire all coast defense guns for a period of one hour. In case of a prolonged defense at any port under conditions similar, say, to those at Port Arthur, all of the coast defense ammunition in reserve would have to be transported to that point, leaving all other points without ammunition.



CANADA'S NITROGEN PLANT  
The American Cyanamid Company's works at Niagara Falls, Ontario, is the only one of its kind in America, although another will be opened in Canada. This plant would have been located on the Coosa River, Alabama, had not the Government interfered.

The present condition in Germany is interesting. The Government has taken over all nitrogen fixation plants and is operating them on a war basis. Under similar conditions our Government would have no nitrogen plants to take over. It is obvious that if Germany were dependent on Chilean nitrates hostilities would quickly come to a close.

In the year 1913, nitrogen compounds to the value of \$42,000,000 were imported into this country. All could have been produced here under a rational water-power policy. The nitrogen manufacturing industry of Europe represents an aggregate investment of \$300,000,000. The industry employs 50,000 people. The value of the products was \$220,000,000 last year. Nitrogen plants are located in the following countries: Germany, 3; Norway, 3; Sweden, 2; Switzerland, 1; France, 1; Italy, 3; Austria, 1; Japan, 1; Canada, 2.

A great nitrogen industry representing an expenditure of \$39,000,000 was arranged and financed and made ready for development during the winter of 1914-15. The great plant was to be located in this country and it would have been of sufficient capacity to make this country independent of foreign nations for explosives. When the Sixty-third Congress expired without enacting water-power legislation, all plans for the establishment of that industry in the United States were torn up and the attention of the organizers was diverted to the Saguenay River in Canada.



WATER POWER GOING TO WASTE  
Cline Falls, on the Deschutes River, Oregon, is controlled by the Federal Government and there is no prospect of its being utilized.



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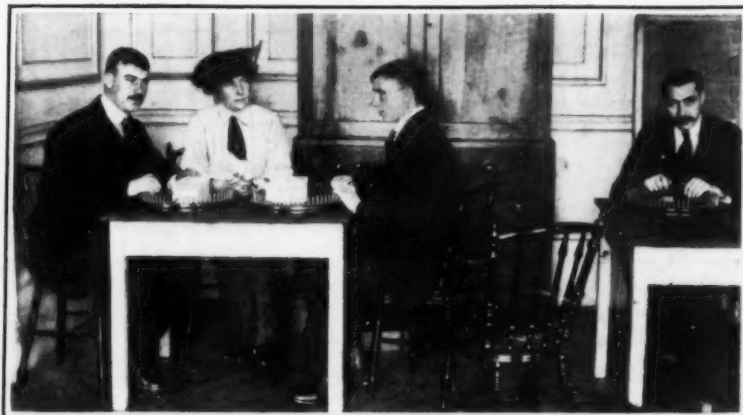
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## War Expenses Run Into Billions

By MARTIN MARSHALL



TEACHING TRADES TO BLIND SOLDIERS

The war is leaving a great number of blind and crippled victims in its wake, and already the various countries are grappling with the problem of their future. In England blind soldiers are being taught trades at which they may be able to support themselves.

SOME idea of the expensiveness of war may be gained from the fact that on June 15th the British House of Commons voted a war credit of \$1,250,000,000, making with credits previously voted a total of \$4,310,000,000 set aside for war purposes. On introducing this measure Premier Asquith explained that from April 1st to June 12th the war expenditure had been at the rate of \$13,320,000 daily and estimated that the expenditure of the new credit would be at the rate of \$15,000,000 per day. Since the beginning of the war it has been frequently stated that the greater financial resources would win and this, of course, points to the ultimate triumph of the Allies. The French war expenditures are at the rate of 40,000,000 francs per day, or about \$8,000,000, and Russia's are estimated to be nearly as much. Dr. Elemes Hantas, a Budapest financier, has calculated that this war has added \$11,250,000,000 to the national debts of the belligerents.

Germany has successfully floated two war loans amounting to 9,000,000,000 marks, or about \$2,250,000,000. Professor Eulenburg, in a recent article in the *Leipziger Illustrirte Zeitung* points out that Germany's financial situation is very much strengthened by the fact that she has not been able to purchase materials in the world market. She is therefore compelled to produce for herself nearly all war munitions as well as supplies for the civilian population. Consequently the money expended for these items does not leave the country but continues to circulate from hand to hand. He says that the savings of the German people amounted before the war to from 7,000,000,000 to 8,000,000,000 marks annually and that at the present time they will not fall below 5,000,000,000 marks.

The same authority claims that the French government is at a great disadvantage in raising war funds and that the Bank of France has been obliged to grant a war credit to the government of 5,000,000,000 francs, or about \$1,000,000,000. One of the difficulties experienced is in collecting interest on French investments in Russia, the Balkans and South American countries that had declared moratoria at the beginning of the war.

It is well known that Russia is experiencing great financial difficulties. Internal war loans amounting to 2,000,000,000 rubles have been offered and it is presumed that they were successful although no definite information has been furnished. Russia borrowed a small amount from England at the beginning of the war and since then treasury notes have been made against large stores of grain at Odessa and elsewhere to be discounted in England. These cannot be redeemed until the opening of the Dardanelles releases the grain for export, which may explain why Great Britain was so anxious to bring about the early capture of Constantinople.

Austria's financial troubles are evidently very acute. Efforts to raise a domestic war loan are, it is reported, not meeting with success. Emperor Francis Joseph headed the list with a very large subscription but so far not to exceed \$300,000,000 has been subscribed and the government is reported to be resorting to drastic methods to stimulate subscriptions. The daily expenditure of the Austrian government is about \$4,000,000 and the first war loan of \$750,000,000 has been entirely exhausted as has the \$500,000,000 secured from Germany a few months since. Germany, of course, has received considerable financial relief from indemnities exacted from Belgian and French

territory. Austria has had no opportunity to recoup any of her losses in this way.

A "neutral observer" writing to the *London Times* from Berlin says that since the occupation of Belgium, the Germans have taken property and money valued at \$1,250,000,000 and that Belgium is now producing arms and equipment for German soldiers. It is well known that heavy indemnities in money and material have also been levied on French towns, so that Germany may have been able to raise approximately \$2,000,000,000 toward her war expenses from territory of her enemies. It is evident that the financial exhaustion of Germany is still far off and although she may be short of certain lines of materials there is nothing to indicate that her efficiency is yet being crippled in this way. It is well known that the scarcity of copper was, and still is, a serious problem, but by collecting all stocks of copper for the use of the government, this emergency has seemingly been successfully met, at least for the present. It is now reported that rubber has become very scarce and that throughout Prussia all articles manufactured of rubber are being confiscated by the government.

Cotton, which is necessary in the manufacture of explosives is one thing which Germany does not and cannot produce. So far the imports have been sufficient for all purposes, but it is now said that the German government is warning its people against extravagance in the use of cotton materials. At the same time the British authorities are discussing the advisability of placing cotton on the list of absolute contraband and making even more strenuous efforts to stop its shipment into German territory.

### Our Independence

When on the Fourth the starry flag  
At morning is unfurled,  
(The banner that is broad enough  
To shelter all the world),  
With sword and gun and rolling drum,  
And bugle, silent now,  
Should rest the hammer and the axe,  
The spindle, saw, and plow.

The independence that was won  
So bravely by our sires  
Before the foeman's bristling steel,  
His cannon's belching fires,  
Since Freedom from her ancient bonds  
At Yorktown found release,  
Behold! has been preserved by these,  
The implements of peace.

MINNA IRVING.

### A Valuable American Citizen

MANY persons of German birth or descent have made honorable records as citizens of the United States. A typical instance is disclosed in the career of Prof. Joseph Winter, who died recently in New York. Prof. Winter was born in Vienna, 59 years ago, and was formerly a member of the faculty of the University of Austria. Coming to this country in 1889, he served for several years as city editor of the *New York Staats Zeitung*. He was also editor of the German edition of FRANK LESLIE'S ILLUSTRATED WEEKLY NEWSPAPER. This German edition was long popular and successful. Prof. Winter subsequently became superintendent of the German Free Schools in the United States. He presided over the German Social and Science Society of New York, lectured at Harvard, Yale and Cornell, wrote a number of books and was for 20 years a speaker in political campaigns. As a man and a scholar Prof. Winter was a credit to his adopted land.



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# Leslie's Export Promotion Bureau

Conducted by W. E. AUGHINBAUGH

EDITOR'S NOTE:—This department is maintained for the benefit of American exporters. Its editor has had 20 years' experience in placing American-made goods in foreign markets, and will answer promptly and without charge inquiries about trade conditions, selling methods and other matters pertaining to foreign markets. Address inquiries to Export Department, LESLIE'S WEEKLY, 225 Fifth Avenue, New York City.

THE Honorary Commercial Commission of the Republic of China comprising about 20 persons, among whom are leading business men, prominent financiers, well known educators and high government officials, is paying a two-months' visit to the principal cities of the United States with the object of establishing closer trade relations between the two great republics in the world. They also desire to study American methods, and American institutions, and above all things to promote a better understanding between Americans and Chinese. The leading members of the Commission are: Hon. Cheng-Hsun Chang, member of Chinese National Council, leading merchant of the Republic and its chief financier; Chi-Chieh Nieh, cotton manufacturer; David Z. T. Yui, lecturer and Harvard graduate; Lim-Pak Chan, silk exporter; Sheng Chen, manufacturer of lacquer ware and cloisonne; Li-Chi, President Shanghai-Nankin Railway; Yen-Pei Huang, Commissioner of Education for the Republic of China; Sing-Ming Kung, flour manufacturer; James H. Lee, President Sue How Shan lead mines; Chan-Hsin Pian, cotton merchant; Kuan-Lan Sun, President Tung Hai Agricultural Co.; C. S. Thomas, coal merchant; Kwong Wong, ship builder; Chai-Chang Woo, Minister of Agriculture and Commerce; Z. T. K. Woo, Superintendent Hanyang Iron and Steel Works; Chai Yu, owner Fu Siou Embroidery Company; Hsieh Yu, tea merchant; Ying Ming Chang, financier and merchant.



CHINA'S RICHEST MERCHANT  
Cheng Hsun Chang, president of the Honorary Commercial Commission now in this country to promote better trade relations between China and the United States.

Cheng Hsun Chang, known all over the East as the Rockefeller of China, one of its leading merchants and financiers and reputed to be worth \$100,000,000, said to the editor of this department: "China never needed a friend so badly as she does now. You Americans have always shown yourselves to be our well-wishers, but we want you to know us better and to establish closer relations in every way with us. We have the greatest republic in the world, absolutely patterned after yours. Japan is trying to force us into commercial bondage and we want your help in liberating us from such an impossible alliance. We ask your aid in developing a reciprocal market between our countries. China has 425,000,000 citizens and covers 1,125,000 square miles of territory. We have only 6,000 miles of railway. We have rich mines of tin, iron, lead, zinc, copper, gold and coal and wonderful forests. In ten years our foreign trade has increased 100 per cent, but I regret to state not one per cent. of this increase came to the United States. For twenty years your trade with us has not grown in the least and to-day amounts to only 8 per cent. of our total foreign business. We import annually over \$100,000,000 worth of cotton goods. You are the greatest cotton producing nation in the entire world, yet furnish us with less than 10 per cent. of our requirements, while Europe and Japan supply the balance or about \$90,000,000. If you wanted to you could supply us easily with 75 per cent. of all our imports, and it could almost all be done on a reciprocal basis."

The Chinese Minister to the United States, Kai Fu Shah, is accompanying the commission in its tour throughout the United States. He expressed the hope, in discussing the result of their trip, that "the two nations would get together and co-operate for the common prosperity and peace of the two greatest republics in the world. Let us start," he said, "on a practical basis of economic relation and try to understand each other, and trade will follow. We want American capital to finance our railways, for they are necessary for the rapid development of a country. Out of 6,000 miles of railroads in operation in China and 7,000 projected do you know what share is American? Just think—only 200 miles! China looks upon your people as the world's greatest railroad builders and would welcome your efforts along this line alone."

Yen-Pei Huang, Commissioner of Education, said: "China is educating more of

her young men in the United States than in all the other countries of the world put together. It is perhaps due to this fact that China to-day is a republic. We are in sympathy with your ideals, and the oldest nation in the world looks to you for its inspiration and for its future guidance. We are in accord in every way and I look for the time to come when China and the United States can say to the warring world 'Peace' and war will end."

Ying Ming Chang, son of the President of the commission, speaks English fluently, having acquired the language in Peking. He sat at my side at the banquet given the commission in Washington, and said: "One of the first articles I recall reading in English was in LESLIE'S WEEKLY. In fact my English teacher used your periodical in instructing me."

David Z. T. Yui said in discussing our apparent lack of desire to establish closer relations with his country: "Do you know America is the biggest buyer of our two chief commodities, tea and silk, taking fully two-thirds of our entire export. But the strange thing about the transaction is that you purchase about 90 per cent. of your needs through middlemen, very naturally paying them a good profit. Why not ship your goods direct from China to the United States, instead of from China to Liverpool and then to New York? We want direct steamship service between our countries. Given this and a great step will be taken toward increasing direct trade relations. We really desire several lines of vessels plying between China and your west coast and others coming to the leading eastern ports."

It is to be hoped that the visit of this commission to the leading cities of the United States will not have been in vain. There is absolutely no doubt that China offers to us as a nation and as individuals wonderful opportunities if we will but take advantage of them. Her merchants are famous for their business integrity—their word is their bond. Her consuming power is enormous. Her people are responding to outside influences. It took Japan but fifty years to put aside her old ideas and step into line with the leading nations of the world. China, once her mind is made up to do a thing, can accomplish wonders.

One of the first results of the visit of the gentlemen from China was the organization of a Chinese-American Bank, capitalized at \$6,000,000, gold. It is the intention of those interested to have branches at New York, San Francisco, Hong Kong, Shanghai, Tientsin, Hankow and Canton. The joint control of the bank will rest in the two countries, with the capital stock equally divided between them.

	Case	Case	Tube	Tube
	Corr.	N.B.	Gray	Red
28x2 1/2 in. to fit 28 rim	\$6.50	\$7.00	\$1.75	\$1.00
28x2 1/2 in. to fit 28 rim	7.50	8.00	1.75	2.00
28x2 1/2 in. to fit 28 rim	7.50	8.00	1.75	2.00
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## There's wonderful sport in rifle shooting—

.25 Rim Fire—cheap, powerful and reliable—will kill foxes, skunks, woodchucks, muskrats, etc., as quickly and surely as more expensive ammunition.

Model 27 Marlin is the only repeater made for this splendid cartridge—so powerful it is used successfully for deer, so cheap you can shoot it freely at a slight expense. Take-down: splendid sights; 8 shots; with 24-inch Round barrel, \$13.15; Octagon, \$15.00.

—when you can "blaze away" without stint of ammunition. With

# Marlin

Rim Fire Repeating Rifles

you don't have to worry about cost of cartridges. They are remarkably accurate, but cheap because rim-fire. Don't use expensive ammunition where a cheap cartridge is just as good!

.22 Rim Fire Marlin repeaters have a solid-top frame, side ejection and all other up-to-date features. They shoot all .22 short, long and long-rifle cartridges—splendid for squirrels, rabbits, hawks, crows and other small game and target shooting up to 200 yards. Models '92 and '97 have lever action—25 shots—the best made .22 rifles in the world; \$12.15 to \$16.00. Models 29 and 20 have pump-action, take-down; 15 and 25 shots; \$9.25 and \$11.50.

Send 3 stamps postage for new catalog, showing complete line of Marlin repeaters, rifles and shotguns.

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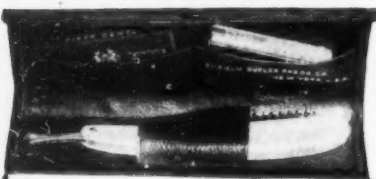
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Durham-Duplex Razor with white American Ivory handle, safety guard, stropping attachment, package of six of their famous Durham-Duplex double-edged, hollow ground blades. Genuine red leather folding kit.

Twenty United Profit Sharing Coupons are given with this set.

## \$5 DURHAM-DUPLEX Domino Razor for \$1

We are requesting the owners of Durham-Duplex Demonstrator Razors to pass them along to friends, or at least to tell their friends about the razor it is possible to obtain with the wonderful Durham-Duplex blade. This is good advertising for us, and we are paying for it by giving Demonstrator users an opportunity to obtain a Domino Razor for \$1.

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Gentlemen—Send me a \$5 Durham-Duplex Domino Kit. Outfit as per illustration above, for which I enclose \$1.00.

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City..... State.....

Any dealer will honor this coupon B.O.

# The Old Fan Says:

By ED A. GOEWEY

Illustrated by "ZIM"

MILLER HUGGINS, the hustling manager of the Cards, has admitted that he pulled a bonehead play a while back which still is causing him great regret. In telling the tale on himself he points out that certain types of ball players come in bunches and then there is a dearth of them for several seasons. To-day, for instance, there is a shortage of left-handed pitchers, which will be more pronounced than in 1914. A few years ago there were so many southpaws in the majors that the managers were overloaded with them, and passed up many promising recruits of this calibre in consequence. At the time he was tipped off to Kauff, the Federal League sensation, but he contented himself with having a scout sign him and send him to the Indianapolis Club, of the American Association, for more seasoning. Then along came the "out-laws," and they promptly signed up the youngster for their Hoosier team. Oh, how many times since then could Huggins have used Kauff to advantage in St. Louis! Last season Benny clouted southpaw pitching for a percentage considerably over the 400 mark, which surpassed the work of any other left-handed stickler seen for a long time. And he hit southpaws better than right-handers.

### Jingles About Bingles

"I know I'm no chicken," said Honus, the vet. "But still there's a thought which both cheers and appeals. That while a poor woman's as old as she looks, A player is only as old as he fields."

The game of golf is wondrous sport, At least so we've been told; And croquet also makes a bit.

With "kids" and maidens old, But while we're well and have our health,

Give us the game worth while: In which Ty steals the bases and Old Sam hits 'em a mile.

Though it really doesn't matter, There's an awful lot o' chatter, 'Bout this stuff that's called grand opera.

You'll admit; But to me it seems quite funny, That to hear it folks spend money—For its music's shy on action, Quite a bit.

Wagner, Beethoven and Mozart, May be all right, but for my part, There is just one kind of music, Hits the spot:

It is when the old, safe bingle, Be it homerun, "trip," or single, Goes a hummin' and a singin' 'Cross the lot.

Every rookie, In the spring time, Is a wonder and we know it, 'Cause the training camps' keen dopesters All announce the fact and blow it.

But along about mid season, When these youths have failed to show it; And the "wise guys" make excuses, We reply in two words, "stow it."

In days of old, the Giants bold, In balldom held full sway; And by the token they'd go out, And thrash a foe each day.

But they've grown old, they've lost their punch, No more their rivals quake; To-day they totter down the line, Disaster in their wake.

In a recent game between the Yankees and White Sox, Russell Blackburne, third baseman with the latter outfit, made two hits in a single time at bat and on two successive pitched balls. Unfortunately for Rus, but one of them counted. Just as Fisher wound up some one tossed upon the diamond a foul ball which had gone into the stands. The umpire shouted time but neither the batsman nor the twirler heard him, and Blackburne swung at the pellet and sent it safely to center. The indicator holder called the runner back to the plate and then he sent the next ball pitched to almost the same spot as his first swat for a single.

Ray Caldwell, the elongated twirler, by many considered as useful a player to the Yanks as Cobb is to the Tigers, because he can play, and has played, with success every position except that of backstop, recently hung up a new record. On three successive days he slammed out a homer, and each time the ball went into the right field stands. On the first two occasions he performed the feat when he was called upon to act as a pinch hitter, and the third time he made the big clout in the course of a game in which he was working on the mound. Ray's wallop scored seven runs including his own. If this pitcher does not break training this year he will be the greatest twirler in the American League and will

make the fans come pretty near to forgetting all about Walter Johnson and Joe Wood.

Chicago lays claim to the meanest man who ever saw a ball game. Accompanied by his wife he appeared at the press gate and endeavored to enter on a single pass. The ticket taker balked and then the "tightwad" sent his frau home, took his place in the stand and rooted for the opposing team.

AND THEY SAID I COULDN'T COME BACK



Guess I fooled 'em, all right.

While hunting Tigers may be sport, We much prefer some other job; Particularly if those 'Tiges, Include a player named Ty Cobb. From the American League pitchers' book of verse.

### Extra Base Drives

Upon reading of the demise of an indicator holder, a certain ball player who has had more or less trouble with these judges of play remarked, "He sure is a good umpire." Whether the player was putting the deceased in the same category with good Indians or merely used the wrong verb is the question.

Jess Willard is going to be an unpopular champion. He actually wants to fight.—The Giants have been in the cellar more often this year than at any time since McGraw took charge of the team. Still it's a safe wager that this outfit of creaking veterans will be well up in the race long before the final bell is rung.—The Athletics gave Jack Coombs the gate because his speed and curves were gone. And since then all the poor, old fellow has been able to do is win his games.—Frank Baker is willing to play for Mack if the latter will raise his salary. Frank has a long vacation ahead of him.—"Speaking of the Browns' pennant chances—" says an exchange. But why speak of them? There ain't no such animal.—Some people pay to see wrestling matches and some are held up by highwaymen.—Just as we doped it out a long time ago, the Players' Fraternity has become so powerful that one word from it and the club owners do just as they go dinging please.—In claiming that the Reds will finish in the first division "Buck" Herzog has convinced the fans that as a forecaster he is a good farmer.—After twenty-one years of service in the Big Show, Bobby Wallace has been made an umpire. Would hardly consider that a reward for long and faithful service.

### Facts and Figures

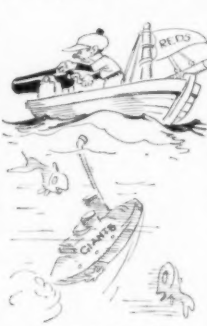
A pitching record was set by Wilhelm, of the Birmingham (Ala.) club, in September, 1909, when he shut out opposing teams fifty-nine innings without a run.—The cork centre ball was introduced in 1909.—In 1910 Vean Gregg, of the Red Sox, then with the Portland club, of the Pacific Coast League, scored 367 strike-outs.—In 1880 eight "called balls" entitled a batter to first base. This was reduced to seven in 1882, to six in 1885, to five in 1887 and to four in 1889.—One of the first players to use a glove was Charles C. Waite, in 1875.—The mask, invented by Fred W. Thayer in 1875, was used first by James Tyng, of Harvard.—The Knickerbocker club, of New York, adopted the first baseball uniform in 1849. It was blue and white.—In a game played July 22, 1906, between the Quakers and Reds, Cincinnati did not make a single assist, the Phillies going out on flies or strikes.

### Between Innings

Hughy Jennings won't let any of his players, other than his pitchers, go through any twirling warm-up work, stating that Cobb's ambition to be a heavier and his habit of trying to master various curves, nearly ruined his arm.—Six weeks after the three big leagues began playing, rain and cold weather had forced the postponement of 106 games, a record number.—At the time when the Pirates were going nicely, Manager Clarke indorsed the 21-player limit rule and stated he could get along with eighteen men on his team. Immediately afterward the outfit began to slump.



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In answering advertisements please mention "Leslie's Weekly"





IN CANADA'S NEW WONDERLAND  
Picturesque Punch Bowl Falls, in Jasper Park, one of Canada's national playgrounds, through which runs the new transcontinental line of the Grand Trunk Pacific Railway.

## Leslie's Travel Bureau

**EDITOR'S NOTE**—This department will give specific information to LESLIE's readers who are planning to travel at home or abroad. It is created to meet a special need that shows itself in the numerous letters that come to this office daily. In many cases these inquiries duplicate one another and the printed answer to one will give welcome information to others. Correspondents are requested to state definitely their destination and time at which the proposed trip is to be made. This will facilitate the work of this bureau. Stamps for reply should be enclosed. Address Editor Travel Bureau, LESLIE'S WEEKLY, 225 Fifth Avenue, New York City.

### NEW LANDS FOR TOURISTS TO EXPLORE

ALL worlds may have been conquered, but all worlds have not been explored. The traveler who longs for new fields need not be discouraged. They are opening for him in the not far distant future. The recent announcement that the government had begun the construction of a railroad in Alaska running from Seward to Fairbanks, and that extensions and branches are to be built, means much to the traveler to our northwest territory, still unexplored, almost undiscovered and certainly uncharted. At present, steamship lines, such as the Pacific-Alaska Navigation Company, give the visitor a fine opportunity for a two or three weeks' trip to the coast cities of Alaska, to the great glaciers and to Iliamna Volcano, which will be an added feature for tourists this summer, since it has recently become active once more. But in the not distant future the traveler will have an opportunity to traverse the mainland in comfortable cars, perhaps not as swift, but fully as luxurious, as those of the long-established lines.

Another new field has been opened in Canada by the establishment of a second transcontinental railway. The Grand Trunk Pacific now extends from Edmonton through the beautiful Athabaska Valley, Yellowhead Pass, in the heart of the Rockies, through Jasper and Mount Robson National Parks and terminates at Prince Rupert, the northernmost railway terminal in Canada. The whole region is one of matchless diversity of natural features and one to delight and gratify the explorer or tourist.

Arizona, too, has given us another wonderland, which has been opened to tourists with the tide of transcontinental travel to the exposition cities of California. The region, one of rare beauty and of unequalled climate, is located in the southern part of the State and is reached from Maricopa or Globe. The westbound traveler leaves the main line of the Southern Pacific at Bowie, going by train a four-hours' ride to Globe. The trip from Globe to Phoenix, 120 miles distant, is made by automobile, which makes regular daily runs in connection with the train service. The route traverses the fertile Gila Valley, passes the impressive Roosevelt Dam of Salt River, set in a region of scenic grandeur and one of the most interesting of the great reclamation projects of the government. Beyond the dam are ancient and almost unexplored cliff dwellings and ruins of Indian villages, affording interest alike for the archaeologist and tourist. Westward from the dam the road lies through fertile valleys and uplands, canyons of wonderful coloring and majestic mountain peaks until Phoenix is reached. Thence the journey is continued by rail to Maricopa on the main line.

The war has furnished a new stimulus to commercial endeavor on this continent and new lines of travel have been projected between United States ports and Iceland and the growing South American republics. If the hopes of the promoters of these new lines are fulfilled, those who seek to travel in lands off the beaten path may find their longings within realization.

### Questions and Answers

Subscriber, Lowell, Mass.: The Santa Fe, Colorado and South and D. & R. G. railroads all operate between Denver and Pueblo, Colo. The New Haven Railroad issues free booklets on Martha's Vineyard and Nantucket. Descriptive booklets of Portland and vicinity can be obtained without charge from the Boston & Maine, Maine Central and Grand Trunk railroads.

N. McK., Lawrence, Kansas: One room tent cottages near Denver can be rented for \$2.50 a week. The Rock Island lines issue a booklet giving list of Colorado hotels, boarding places, house-keeping rooms, tents, etc., with rentals. Am sending you this with other booklets on camping.

L. McC., Natchez, Miss.: Maps of the various cities you intend to visit en route to the Exposition can be obtained at almost any book store. Baedeker's United States guides contain maps of all the important cities. You may also be able to procure them by writing to the Chambers of Commerce of the cities you mention.

L. T. G., Chester, Pa.: The Oriental Hotel, Manhattan Beach, one of the finest of the Atlantic Coast hotels, is easily reached from New York either via surface cars, elevated train, Long Island Railroad or boat to Coney Island and trolley. It is less than an hour's ride by automobile. There are numerous hotels at Coney Island and Brighton Beach with accommodations at moderate rates.

J. M., New Rochelle, N. Y.: Camp Waldheim at Big Moose in the Adirondacks is an all-year camp that is well recommended. There are other good camps in this region where you can spend a pleasant vacation, free from formalities, at reasonable expense. The hand book I am sending you lists Adirondack hotels, camps and boarding places. A good place for girls and women is the Haskan Camp at New Found Lake, Bristol, N. H., in the heart of the White Mountains.

D. E. F., Tampa, Fla.: There is no round-trip rate from Tampa to San Francisco over the route outlined, giving stopovers at Jackson, Michigan, and Niagara Falls on the return journey. There is, however, an authorized rate of \$89, covering the outward trip via the Southern Pacific and returning via Chicago and direct line to Tampa. You can visit the Falls stopping over en route at Jackson by making the round trip from Chicago. This will cost \$20.35 extra, but it is the best and cheapest way to include in your vacation all the points mentioned. E. M. D., Elmira, N. Y.: You will not need to purchase separate tickets at the different cities mentioned for each stage of the journey on your trip to the coast. There is a regular three-months'

round-trip rate of \$105.20 via Chicago, the Canadian Rockies, Portland and Seattle to San Francisco, returning via Los Angeles, San Diego, New Orleans and Cincinnati. Stopovers allowed at the points mentioned. Pullman will be approximately \$40 additional. Your local agent will give you time-tables.

T. G. L., Jackson, Miss.: There is no direct steamship line from New Orleans to Rio Janeiro and Montevideo. You can reach these cities from New Orleans via the United Fruit steamers to Colon and Balboa, thence Chilean S. S. line along the west coast, South America to Valparaiso, thence Trans-andean Railway to Buenos Aires, and via Lamport & Holt line to Montevideo and Rio Janeiro. It would be cheaper, better and possibly quicker to come to New York and make the direct 23-day trip to Buenos Aires via the Lamport & Holt Line.

R. W. E., North Tonawanda, N. Y.: A three-days' stay in New York in mid-summer can be profitably spent in visiting the aquarium, the Navy Yard, the parks, picture galleries, museums and the near-by beaches. There is an interesting sight-seeing yacht trip around Manhattan Island, which takes in many points of interest. The omnibus ride up Fifth Avenue and Riverside Drive to Grant's tomb is a delightful 10c trip. You can take the Day Line up the Hudson River to Albany and the New York Central from there to Niagara Falls.

F. A. V., Lockland, Ohio: The mountain regions of Virginia and West Virginia and the Shenandoah Valley are among the most delightful resort sections of the East. The elevation ranges from 1000 to 2500 feet and the climate is healthful. Some of the most noted health resorts are located in these districts, such as White Sulphur Springs and the Virginia Hot Springs. Rates vary from \$5 a week at the smaller boarding-houses and camps to \$21 a week and up at The Greenbrier at White Sulphur. Booklets of the various hotels and boarding-houses with rates being mailed.

H. S. K., Chelsea, Mass.: 1. Limited trains between New York and Boston make the journey in five hours. Rates \$5.25 one way, double for the round trip. On limited trains, the rate, including transportation and parlor-car seat is \$7.25 one way. There are two general routes, one via the Shore Line and the other via Worcester and Springfield. 2. The Old Dominion Line trip to Norfolk from New York is an overnight run, fare \$8 one way, \$14 round trip. 3. The Norfolk & Washington Steamboat Line runs between Norfolk and Washington three times weekly; fare for the 12-hour trip \$3 (Continued on page 21)

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7-1-15

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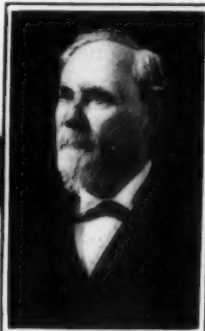
HAMILTON WRIGHT

Editor of the Panama-Pacific International Exposition at San Francisco, entrusted with the task of enlightening the world as to exposition affairs. The success of the fair is largely attributable to the zeal of Mr. Wright and his lieutenants.



JUDGE JOSEPH BUFFINGTON

Of the United States Circuit Court of Appeals of the Third Circuit, whose constructive opinion in the Steel Corporation anti-trust case has been welcomed and commended by the public and the press as one of the most illuminating documents ever handed down in a court of law.



JASPER THOMPSON

A wealthy retired farmer of Forest City, Iowa, who is spending \$75,000 experimenting in methods for keeping the young people on the farms. Much of this sum has been invested in a fine up-to-date clubhouse for the use of farmers.

Jasper's Hints to Money-Makers

NOTICE.—Subscribers to LESLIE'S WEEKLY at the home office, 225 Fifth Avenue, New York, at the full cash subscription rates, namely, five dollars per annum, are placed on what is known as "Jasper's Preferred List," entitling them to the early delivery of their papers and to answers in this column to inquiries on financial questions having relevancy to Wall Street, and, in emergencies, to answer by mail or telegraph. Preferred subscribers must remit directly to the office of LESLIE-JUDGE COMPANY, in New York, and not through any subscription agency. No additional charge is made for answering questions, and all communications are treated confidentially. A two-cent postage stamp should always be inclosed, as sometimes a personal reply is necessary. All inquiries should be addressed to "Jasper," Financial Editor, LESLIE'S WEEKLY, 225 Fifth Ave., New York.

WE used to sing in Sunday-school "I Want To Be an Angel," but how many of us ever realize our desire? This is not an angelic world. It never will be while men and women are created as they are. Yet fault-finders abound. It is easy to find fault. Everybody does it at times and yet the fault-finder is never popular.

It has been the fashion in recent years to find fault with the corporations, the railroads, the industries, the public utilities and the captains of industry and finance. None of these are perfect. They share the common imperfections of all mankind.

John Lee Mahin, my good Chicago friend, tells a little story about the new mayor of that city, William Hale Thompson, who was elected by an overwhelming majority on a straight out-and-out "Bring Back Prosperity" platform, and who recently handled the street-car strike like a martinet. Some fault was found by friends of the mayor-elect because he had not received support from certain gentlemen. His friends thought the mayor had just cause to reprove these derelicts. Mr. Thompson, in the big, broad spirit in which he has handled all matters, told his advisors the story of how he bought his first cow pony when he left home and went out West.

He said that for five days he had hung around a corral where there were over 1,200 ponies. The man who owned them was selling them out in lots of twenty, fifty and even one hundred at a time. Finally he noticed Mr. Thompson and asked him if he hadn't been able to make a selection, and Mr. Thompson explained that every pony that he had seen had something the matter with it.

The man roped three or four ponies, and Thompson pointed out a flaw in each case. Finally the old man said to Thompson: "My boy, you will never find a man or a woman or a horse but what has something the matter with it if you look for flaws. What you want to look for is a pony that is serviceably sound." Mr. Thompson has announced it as his guiding principle that he is going to look for the good in men and overlook the bad except where it is aggressive and interferes with the purposes of good people.

If people would only bear a little with each other's faults, they would feel more like bearing with the faults of the big corporations, for the latter have their faults, but they are more than overcome by the good they accomplish. In these days, after the bitter lesson has been taught by persistent prosecution and by determined regulation, I believe that every great corporation, railway and bank is doing its best to obey the law in letter and in spirit. I believe, too, that the percentage of delinquency among them is much less than it is among the people of any community or among the members of any family.

Many of the things of which we complain

when we deal with the corporations are chargeable to the negligence or inattention of their employees. Note, very often, the impertinence of a conductor on a street car, of a door attendant or porter in a railroad station, of a ticket seller or telephone or telegraph operator. You cannot expect all of these to be perfect. Most of them are nearly so, but we all forget the good service we receive while never failing to blame the corporation for any inattention, incivility or impoliteness of which an employee occasionally is guilty.

The stock market is never free from disturbing factors. If we always had fair weather in Wall Street, everybody would be buying securities and nobody would be selling. Wall Street has been called the barometer of trade, and everybody knows how a barometer rises and falls with the slightest change in the weather. The successful Wall Street man is the one who can discern most quickly and accurately the relative values of disturbing factors.

Would anybody now believe that he could have bought Atchison common once at 8 1/4 a share when it is now selling at over par? That was its price in April, 1885, and I give the prices of some other stocks then and now: Canadian Pacific 38, now over 150; Chesapeake & Ohio 5 1/4, now 40; Louisville & Nashville 24 1/4, now 118; Northern Pacific 8 1/2, now 106; Reading 7 1/4, now 144; Southern Pacific 16 1/4, now about 90; Union Pacific 4, now about 127.

Those who had confidence in the future of the country and who had judgment and discrimination, as well as faith, and who bought these stocks in 1885, reaped a harvest larger than any gold mine offers. But I can go back still further—to June, 1877—when Lake Shore sold at 46 1/8. It was taken in afterwards on the basis of \$200 a share and from that up to \$1,000. Compare the prices of June, 1877, with the corresponding date in 1915: St. Paul 18, now 91; Delaware & Hudson 25 1/2, now 150; Lackawanna 30 7/8, now 400; Erie 5 3/8, now 27. Those who can recall these terrific slumps in the stock market will also recall the indisposition of the public to buy, even at these panic prices. I well remember how long I hesitated before buying 100 shares of Lake Shore at 50 and how glad I was to sell it when it rose to 70. That 100 shares that cost me \$5,000, if held until the culmination of the rise, would have yielded from \$50,000 to \$100,000.

Will such prices come again? Who knows? History repeats itself in the stock market as everywhere else. Will old Rock Island Railway shares, now selling around 20 and threatened with a heavy assessment, go back to the former figure of 200? Will Missouri Pacific, also threatened with assessment and kicked about while selling at 10 or 12, have restoration to the vitality it enjoyed when Jay Gould was in his prime and it was cheap at par? Will New Haven once more become an investment security? Instead of selling at 60, as it does now, will it sell at four times that figure, as it did a few years ago?

Will Erie, under the impulse of national prosperity, become a leader once more and a dividend payer? The very fact that nobody can tell and that it is a question for each one to figure out for himself gives an added interest to speculation in stocks. The thoughtful, careful and conservative investor seeks to vindicate his judgment and

(Continued on page 21)



Free for the Asking

The object of this Department is to help our readers solve their Motor troubles.

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225 Fifth Avenue New York City

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I am considering the purchase of a

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Please help me in its selection and give me, free of charge, the following information:

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If your interest is centered in a Motor Car, Cycle or Boat; whether your problem relates to Motor Operation or Routes, our Motor Department is at your service.

Fill out this coupon and mail immediately.

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Please send me free of charge the following

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\*Maps will be furnished as supplements to replies when necessary. The inquirer may consult and take notes from the map, returning same without the slightest obligation; or if the map is voluntarily kept, its nominal price may be remitted to the publisher.

7-1-15



# Jasper's Hints to Money-Makers

(Continued from page 20)

the rash speculator finds out his mistakes. It is not necessary to say that the former is the winner and the latter the loser nine times out of ten.

P., Cumberland, Md.: World Film stock, around \$4, is decidedly speculative. The motion picture business is overdone.

F., New York: Great Northern is fairly well regarded, but the effect of the Panama Canal on earnings of the transcontinental railroads is felt. Better divide your investment among two or three preferred securities that promise an advance, including Great Northern, Atchison and U. P.

D., Denver: American Smelting & Refining Pfd. would be decidedly attractive if the Mexican disturbances should subside. The Company has large investments in that country. The common must be looked upon as a decided speculation. Montana States Telephone stock makes an excellent report and is earning more than its dividends.

L., Mulberry, Kans.: I do not recommend the purchase of the stock of the Uncle Sam Oil Co. Put your money in the oil companies that pay dividends. You can buy shares of the Standard Oil subsidiaries or of their successful rivals. Pick out the dividend payers.

Professor, Galveston, Texas. 1. The rise in Distillers Securities has discounted the speculation in it. American Ice is a better purchase for a long pull. 2. Take your profit in the war order stocks and don't wait for the last cent. 3. If Southern Pacific were assured of 6 per cent dividends it would show greater strength, though some attribute its weakness to foreign selling.

H., New York: Central Leather Common pays 3 per cent. dividends, and selling at 40, yields over 7 per cent. If dividends were assured, it would sell higher. The stock represents water in the organization. This does not mean that, with the present upward trend in our industries, the stock may not advance, but Beet Sugar Common, at 10 points higher, looks like a better purchase for a long pull.

Eager, Camden, N. J.: It is not true that the railroads are showing a decided improvement in earnings. Many are still on the ragged edge and only maintaining themselves by enforced economies of the strictest kind. Under ordinary conditions, Chicago Great Western Pfd. around 30, Western Maryland Pfd. around 35, Ontario & Western around 30, and Erie first pfd. around 40, would all look like a speculation.

M., Oskaloosa, Iowa: A young man desiring to make small investments of \$100 or \$200 at a time can do no better than to buy good bonds. Lists can be had from brokers of established reputation. I think well of American Ice Co. deb. 6 per cents selling around 90 and also of Texas Company's 6 per cents selling at par. Vacuum Oil, Standard Oil of New Jersey, Standard Oil of California, all pay good dividends. You can buy one share or more.

W., Albany, N. Y.: A person with \$500 to invest might better put it into a well-established security for which a ready market can always be found than to buy something on which he could not realize easily in an emergency. A speculative opportunity will be found, with fair rate of dividends, by buying preferred stocks like Atchison, Union Pacific, Northwest, or St. Paul or high-class bonds like American Telegraph & Telephone Co., Bethlehem Steel, Central Leather, or St. Paul.

Copper, Cleveland, O.: 1. The rise in Copper will undoubtedly stimulate speculation in all copper stocks. Take the dividend-payers and avoid the cheap speculative issues, excepting for a quick turn. 2. The Panama Canal is undoubtedly cutting into the earnings of the transcontinental railroads. Ultimately, the development of the agricultural regions along these railroads will make up the traffic they may lose. I look for a large influx of immigrants to the West, the South and the Pacific Coast, as soon as the war is over.

Clerk, Lawrence, Mass.: For a long pull, U. S. Steel Common looks better than American Can Common. Corn Products Pfd. looks better than either. The rise in American Can followed the report that it was receiving large war orders. There is a suspicion that insiders are making the market for it. I see no prospect of a resumption of dividends on Steel Common for the present. Beet Sugar Common is earning more than 8 per cent. while the stock is selling lower than Steel Common. I pointed out its attractiveness months ago, when it was selling under 40. The last report of U. S. Steel showed that the full dividends on the Preferred are not being earned, but the industry is reviving.

S., Brooklyn, N. Y.: It is impossible for me to give a mercantile rating of any company or individual. That work belongs peculiarly to the mercantile agencies who make a specialty of it. Usually bank references are offered by those who have securities to sell and these can be written to for information. It is always well to diversify one's investments. Even a small investor can do this by buying \$100 bonds, some representing railroads, others real estate or industrials. The greatest safety will be found in high-class securities, such as sav-

ings banks buy, yielding from 4 1/4 to 5 1/2 per cent. Excellent \$100 bonds, regarded as fairly safe for a business man's investment, can be had to yield from 6 to 7 per cent. By dealing with a responsible broker, you will safeguard your interests.

New York, June 24, 1915.

JASPER.

## SPECIAL CIRCULARS OF INFORMATION

Readers who are interested in informing themselves regarding the New York Stock Exchange, its methods and controlling influences, and who desire to secure booklets, circulars of information, daily and weekly market letters and information in reference to particular investments in stock, bonds or mortgages, should scrutinize the announcements by advertisers on the financial pages, offering to send, without charge, information compiled with care and often at much expense. Readers should feel free to send a letter or a postal card for any information they may desire from the following sources:

A list of 7 per cent. first mortgage loans from \$300 upward can be had by writing to Aurelius Swanson Co., 28 State National Bank Bldg., Oklahoma City, Okla.

Small investors who seek 6 per cent. are invited to write to the Salt Lake Security & Trust Co., Salt Lake City, Utah, for a copy of their booklet describing 6 per cent. certificates in denominations of \$100 and upward.

A list of highly recommended 6 per cent. farm mortgages will be found in "Descriptive Booklet No. 306," recently issued by Walter L. Williamson, Lisbon, North Dakota, who has dealt in farm mortgages for many years. Write him for a free copy.

The twenty payment plan of buying stocks and bonds so successfully carried on by Slattery & Co., dealers in investment securities, 40 Exchange Pl., New York, is fully described in a booklet they have just published. Write them for a free copy.

The latest issue of the "Investor's Guide," of 270 pages, revised to date, gives interesting information concerning the Standard Oil, curb and stock exchange securities. A copy can be had without charge by writing to L. R. Latrobe & Co., 111 Broadway, New York.

"The Investor's Manual L. W.," just issued by Rensdorf, Lyon & Co., members New York Stock Exchange, 33 New St., New York, will be found of much value to those who speculate either in stocks, cotton, wheat or coffee. This firm has an excellent statistical department and invites investors to write it regarding information they may seek.

Investment bonds, free from income tax and yielding from 4 to 6 per cent., such as the government accepts as security for postal savings deposits, are specially dealt in by the New First National Bank, Dept. 5, Columbus, Ohio. Write to this bank for a copy of its free "Booklet E," entitled "Bonds of Our Country."

Those who are interested in investing small or large amounts on a profitable basis are invited to write for a copy of free "Booklet L. 6," showing the advantage of bonds secured by commercial paper. Write for a copy to the Commercial Security Co., Frabie Building, Fifth Ave., New York, or First National Bank Bldg., Chicago.

Savings bank depositors not satisfied with 4 per cent. and who desire to avail themselves of the present favorable opportunity to buy investment bonds, such as savings banks are permitted to buy, should write for "Free Circular L. 27," just issued by N. W. Halsey & Co., 49 Wall Street, N. Y. This well-established house will recommend bonds in denominations of \$100, \$500 or \$1,000.

The popularity of \$100 bonds for small investors has led some of the leading brokers to specialize in securities of this character and to offer them on a plan that appeals especially to the thrifty who seek to set aside something for a rainy day. Write to Degener & Burke, members New York Stock Exchange, 20 Broad Street, New York, for their free "Booklet B," regarding the partial payment plan of making investments.

An easy plan of putting money aside and investing it in high-class securities, guaranteeing a regular income, will be found in free "Booklet A. 16," entitled "The Partial Payment Plan," compiled for their customers, by Sheldon, Morgan & Co., members New York Stock Exchange, 42 Broadway, New York. This plan will recommend itself to those who can set aside small amounts with which to make monthly payments.

Since diversified investments have become popular, with small as well as large investors, a growing demand for real estate first mortgage bonds, in denominations of \$100 and \$500, as well as \$1,000 has arisen. S. W. Straus & Co., mortgage and bond bankers, have for many years been selling first mortgage real estate bonds, yielding from 5 to 6 per cent. Write to Straus & Co., Straus Bldg., Chicago, or 1 Wall St., New York, for a free copy of the "Straus Investors Magazine," and "July Booklet F. 601."

The public which has been bitten so often by get-rich-quick schemes is now turning to the standard stocks and bonds of Wall Street for safe securities and is not being disappointed. Besides their dividends, they yield a speculative profit whenever they advance. The Partial Payment Plan long since recommended and successfully followed by John Muir & Co., specialists in odd lots, is fully described in their free "Booklet No. 4." Write to Muir & Co., members New York Stock Exchange, 61 Broadway, New York, for a copy.

## Leslie's Travel Bureau

(Continued from page 19)

one way, staterooms \$1 up, meals a la carte. 4. Buenos Aires is reached from New York via the Lamport & Holt Line; fare \$228, time 23 days.

Inquirer, Rexburg, Idaho: There is no combination rail-water rate from Rexburg to New York via San Francisco and the Panama Canal Zone. The one-way fare from Rexburg to San Diego is \$43.50, exclusive of Pullman, transit limit of ticket four days. If, en route to San Diego, stopovers are desired at San Francisco, Los Angeles and intermediate points, local rates would apply between Rexburg and San Francisco, San Francisco and Los Angeles, Los Angeles and San Diego. The Panama Pacific Line calls at San Diego en route to New York via the Panama Canal, but does not stop at ports in the Canal Zone. Returning from New York, the one-way fare to Rexburg, with stopovers at Niagara and Chicago, would be \$60.60. Children under five years travel free; half rates charged for those from 5 to 12 years.

L. B., Gypsum, Kans.: You can obtain complete information of automobile tours in Colorado from the American Automobile Association, Riggs Building, Washington, D. C. Reputable firms in Denver and most other cities in the Colorado Rockies supply everything for camping, hunting and fishing at reasonable rates. A party of four have camped in Colorado at a maximum cost of \$20 a month, exclusive of railroad fare and camping outfit. A sweater, a rain coat, heavy boots for climbing and tramping and overshoes should be taken. A heavy khaki suit, with light-weight, dark-colored flannel shirtwaists makes the most serviceable outfit for rough and ready wear.

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L. W.—7-1-15

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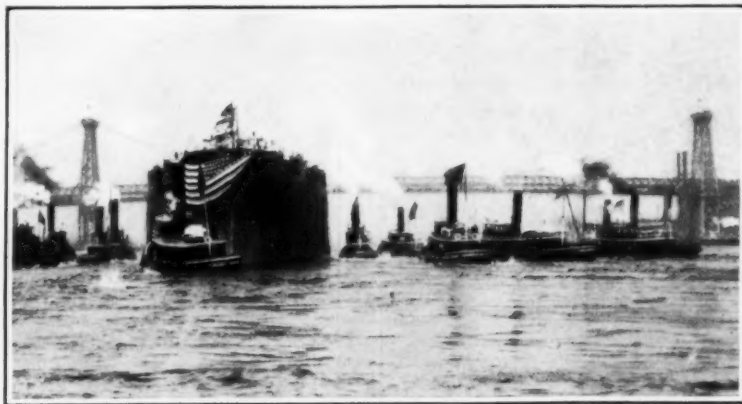
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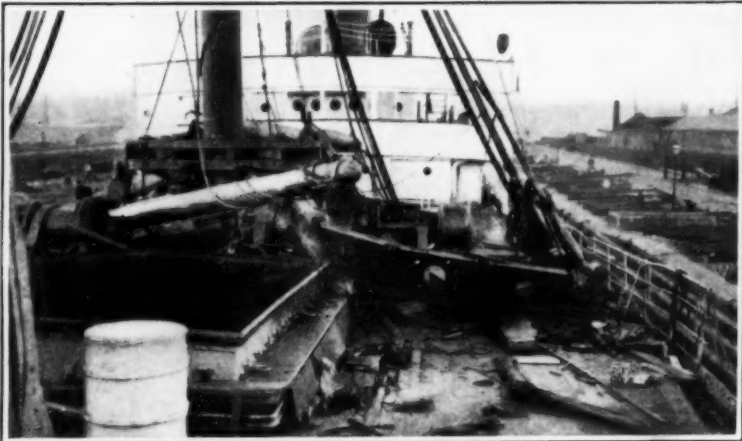
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## News of the Time Told in Pictures



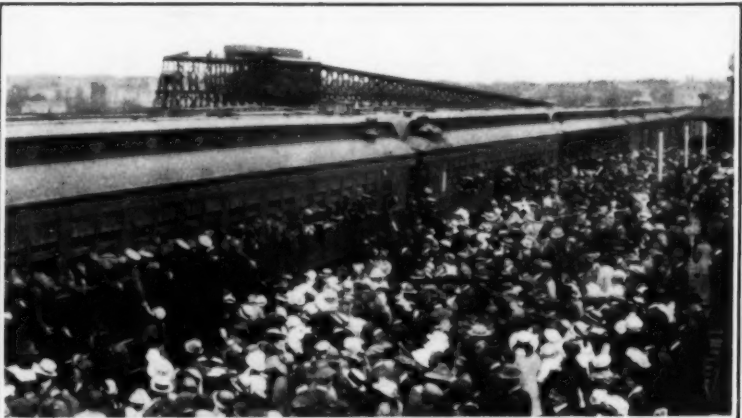
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The Arizona was successfully slipped into the water at the Brooklyn Navy Yard on June 10th, while 75,000 people—the largest crowd that ever witnessed the launching of an American ship—cheered themselves hoarse. Miss Esther Ross, of Arizona, christened the vessel with the traditional bottle of champagne. Governor Hunt and many other Arizona officials were present. The new ship is 608 feet long, will have a displacement of 31,400 tons, will mount twelve 14-inch guns in four turrets, and is to make 22 knots. It is claimed that she will be the most powerful fighting ship afloat.



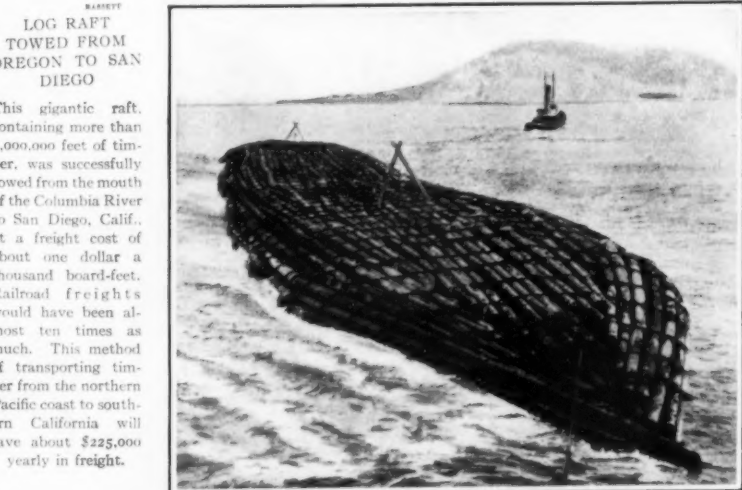
### DECK OF THE NEBRASKAN AFTER SHE WAS TORPEDOED

The American freighter Nebraska was torpedoed May 26th by a German submarine, but did not sink. This photograph, made immediately after she reached port, shows the disordered state of her deck, in which holes were torn by the force of the under-water explosion. At first it was thought she might have hit a mine, but experts have decided that she was torpedoed. This incident increases the gravity of the situation between this country and Germany.



### NO LACK OF WAR ENTHUSIASM IN CANADA

The British public has been criticised, frequently, for lack of enthusiasm over its brave volunteers, who are rarely cheered as they start for the front. There is no such apathy in Canada, however, as this picture shows. The town of Red Deer, Alberta, turned out en masse to give its contingent in the overseas force a rousing farewell as it started for the Atlantic seaboard. Great Britain is finding that her Colonies are furnishing better troops and showing a more patriotic spirit than the mother country.



### LOG RAFT TOWED FROM OREGON TO SAN DIEGO

This gigantic raft, containing more than 5,000,000 feet of timber, was successfully towed from the mouth of the Columbia River to San Diego, Calif., at a freight cost of about one dollar a thousand board-feet. Railroad freights would have been almost ten times as much. This method of transporting timber from the northern Pacific coast to southern California will save about \$225,000 yearly in freight.

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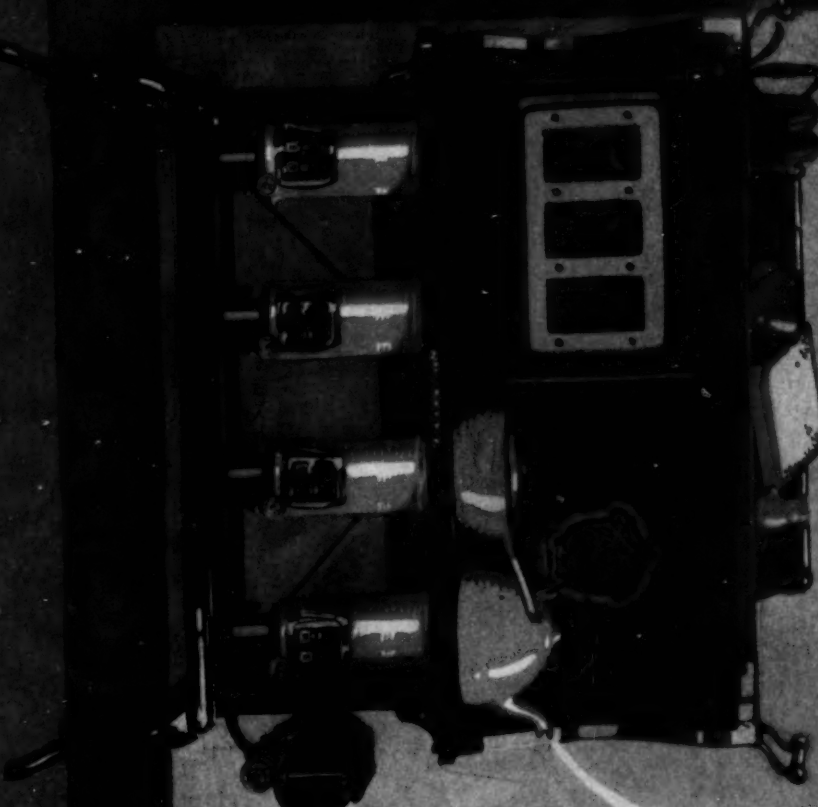
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